C.W. Daniels
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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

Topics of the Day:

INJUNCTIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS VERSUS STRIKERS 481
CANOVAS AND SPANISH DESTINY . . 483
THE YUKON GOLD REGION (WITH MAP) 483
JOHN SHERMAN AS SECRETARY OF STATE 486
DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION 488
TOPICS IN BRIEF 488

Letters and Art:

MAETERLINCK AND HIS NEW PLAY . 489
NEGRO SONG-WRITERS OF AMERICA . 489
WALT WHITMAN STILL A BONE OF CONTENTION 490
WANTED: A NEW NATIONAL HYMN . 491
A THEATER FOR THE "NEW WOMAN" 491
LEONARDO DA VINCI — ARTIST AND SCIENTIST 492
RARE MANUSCRIPTS NEEDED FOR AMERICAN LIBRARIES 493

Science:

ELECTRICAL COOKING: ITS COST AND EFFICIENCY 494
THE ORIGIN OF SOME POPULAR SEASIDE RESORTS 494
AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING 495
SELF-LOADING PISTOL 496
A THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF LIFE . 496
THE EVOLUTION OF A MACHINE . . 496
DOWNWARD DRAFT IN FURNACES . . 497
POISONING FROM CANNED GOODS . . 497
SO-CALLED SULFUR-RAINS 497
SCIENCE BREVITIES 497

The Religious World:

DR. NEWMAN SMYTH ON SUNDAY LAWS 498
"SATANISM" AND MODERN WITCHCRAFT 498
WHERE ARE LUTHER'S REMAINS?—AN HISTORICAL CONTROVERSY SETTLED 499
SMALL-SALARIED PREACHERS . . . 499
A DEFINITION OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY 500
THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM 500
A DEFENSE OF BUDDHISM 501
RELIGIOUS NOTES 501

From Foreign Lands:

TARIFF TALK ABROAD 502
A CHINESE KLONDIKE 502
THE CONDITION OF INDIA 503
MORE COMMENTS ON AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL ENERGY 504
FOREIGN NOTES 504

Miscellaneous:

THE DOG AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD . 505
A HEN THAT ADOPTED A KITTEN . . 505
MAN—AN ARABIC LEGEND 506
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER 506
THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.
BUSINESS SITUATION 507
CURRENT EVENTS 508
PERSONALS 509
CHESS 510

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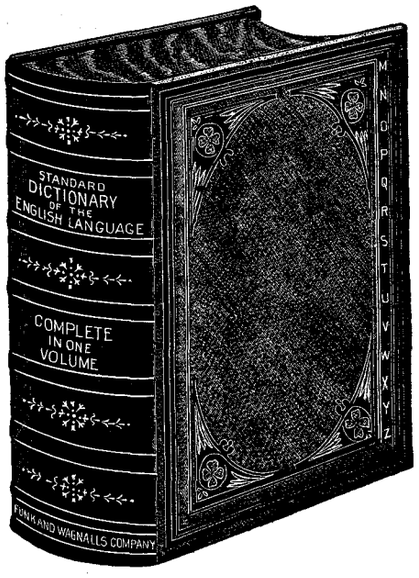

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2. – A – I – I – Name of the largest body of water.
3. M – D – – E – – A – E – – A sea.
4. – M – – O – A large river.
5. T – A – – S Well known river of Europe.
6. S – – A N – A – A city in one of the Southern States.
7. H – – – – – X A city of Canada.
8. N – A – A – A Noted for display of water.
9. – E – – E – – E – One of the United States.
10. – A – R I – A city of Spain.
11. H – V – – A A city on a well known island.
12. S – M – E – A well known old fort of the United States.
13. G – – R – L – A – Greatest fortification in the world.
14. S – A – L E – A great explorer.
15. C – L – F – – – I – One of the United States.
16. B – S M – – K A noted ruler.
17. – – C T O – I – Another noted ruler.
18. P – R – U – A – Country of Europe.
19. A – S T – A – I – A big island.
20. M – – I N – E – Name of the most prominent American
21. T – – A – One of the United States.
22. J – F – – R – – N Once President of the United States.
23. – U – – N A large lake.
24. E – E – S – N A noted poet.
25. C – R – A A foreign country, same size as Kansas.
26. B – R – – O A large island.
27. W–M––S W–R–D Popular family magazine.
28. B – H – I – G A sea.
29. A – L – N – I – An ocean.
30. M – D – G – S – A – An island near Africa.

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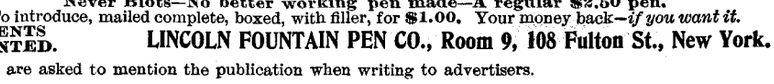

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INJUNCTIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS VERSUS STRIKERS.

IN the struggle between bituminous-coal operators and strikers, the use of injunctions has become the chief factor of interest. A preliminary injunction, more sweeping in its terms than those granted by Special Judge Mason and United States Circuit Judge Jackson of West Virginia, noticed in our columns last week, was granted by Judges Stowe and Collier of the Allegheny county court, Pa., on August 12. The order was granted on petition of the New York and Cleveland Coal Company, and the hearing for a permanent injunction was fixed for August 16. W. P. and T. B. De Armitt filed affidavits alleging intimidation of their men by the strikers, by means of marches and threats, and the petition recites that the employees of the plaintiff, their property and the property of the company are menaced. It is further recited that the strikers have paid no attention to the proclamation of the sheriff of the county, forbidding the assembly and congregation of men on the ground that such gatherings are an apparent menace to the public peace.

The preliminary injunction and restraining order from Judges Stowe and Collier are issued against officers of the United Mine Workers, a number of individual strikers—

"and others associated or cooperating with them in the matters complained of in the said bill, restraining and enjoining them, and each of them, from assembling, marching, or encamping in proximity of the said mines in Allegheny county, Pa., for the purpose, by intimidation, menaces, threats, and opprobrious words, of preventing said miners of said plaintiff company from working in said mines; and further restraining and enjoining them, and each of them, from inducing or compelling any of the employees or miners of the said plaintiff now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, to quit their work or to leave the plaintiff's service, by any threats, menace, and show of force or other intimidation."

Except as an alleged ground for an injunction in this case, proclamations of local officials have played a part distinct from injunctions in the present controversy. When General Master Workman J. R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, early in the struggle, sought to address a meeting in the town of Pocahontas, W. Va., he failed, owing to the following proclamation of the mayor (reproduced from *The Journal of the Knights of Labor*):

"Whereas, In the present state of excitement, public meetings or assemblages of persons will in my opinion be a menace to the public peace, the undersigned mayor of the town of Pocahontas, for the preservation of the public peace, I do hereby prohibit all public meetings or assemblages of more than three persons upon the streets or any public place within the corporate limits of said town, and the sergeant and police force of said town are hereby ordered to enforce this proclamation.

"Given under my hand, this 19th day of July, 1897.

"R. C. PEMBERTON, Mayor."

In Illinois, proclamations appear to have dominated the situation to the exclusion of either injunctions or troops. The mining-town of Coffeen is the objective point of a strikers' campaign similar to that around the De Armitt mines in Pennsylvania. The sheriff has sworn in deputies and the mayor has been enforcing the following proclamation in the face of hundreds of strikers who have gathered outside the town:

"Whereas large bodies of men have congregated near the village of Coffeen for the avowed purpose of preventing certain citizens of said village from pursuing their usual vocations; and

"Whereas groups of these men who are not residents of said village enter the corporation without any apparent business therein, and when therein by threats and suggestions of danger have and are now attempting to deter certain citizens of said village from pursuing in a peaceable manner their usual occupations; and

"Whereas the conditions above recited are a menace to the peace and prosperity of this village; therefore

"The undersigned president of the board of the village trustees hereby calls upon good citizens of said village to aid in the preservation of the peace and good order of the village, and to this end he hereby directs that all residents remain at their respective homes and that persons refrain from congregating in groups of more than three, and that parading or marching in any of the streets and alleys of the village is forbidden, and that all persons not residents having no lawful business in the village are hereby directed to depart therefrom. J. L. TRAYLOR,

"AUGUST 6. President Village Board."

It is generally assumed by the press that the preliminary injunction granted by Judges Stowe and Collier extends the scope of such writs to the farthest limit yet reached by writs of this kind. Considerable criticism of Justice Jackson's order as overstepping the limits was made by the conservative press of the country; but this criticism was based on press reports which apparently misrepresented the scope of that injunction. (The corrected text appeared in our columns last week.) Justice Jackson followed this order, however, with six more injunctions, August 15, upon the application of as many West Virginia coal companies, which enjoin defendants from "congregating in, on, or about the premises of the plaintiff for the purpose of inducing the employees in said mines to quit and abandon their work in them"; from "conducting or leading any body or bodies of men up, to, or upon the premises of the plaintiff for the purpose of inducing," etc.; and from "in any manner interfering with the plaintiff's employees while they may be passing to and from their work in said mines on or near plaintiff's premises."

Against Judge Mason's injunction, Mr. Debs, in Columbus, Ohio, repeated the substance of charges made in Chicago (also quoted by us last week) in the following amended form:

"The coal-operator there by the name of Mason, president of

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one of the large coal companies, made application for an injunction. The judge found it convenient to leave town. Mason was himself appointed special judge, he being a lawyer, and then Mason, acting as special judge, granted the injunction on his own application. Then Mason, acting as judge, handed down an opinion affirming his own decision. This injunction restrained my colleagues, including myself and my friend Ratchford, from putting our feet on the property of the company or from being found on the highways which lead to the mines. I was practically enjoined by law from leaving my boarding-house."

In response to our inquiries the editors of the Parkersburg, W. Va., *Sentinel* and the Fairmount, W. Va., *Index* assert that Debs's statements are inaccurate. The editor of *The Sentinel*, while expressing the opinion that the injunction goes too far, declares that the proceedings were entirely regular. The editor of *The Index* sends us, with his own indorsement, a statement made in answer to our inquiries by ex-Gov. A. B. Fleming, one of the counsel presenting the petition for the injunction.

Mr. Fleming asserts that Debs misrepresents the facts, and that the reflections on Presiding Judge Hagans, of the circuit, and Special Judge Mason, of Marion county, are unwarranted. The facts set forth by Mr. Fleming are that on account of ill health the presiding judge has frequently failed to hold terms of court in the three counties of the circuit. The statutes provide for an election by the county bar in such cases, and Judge Hagans, having informed the clerk and perhaps the bar of the county that he would be unable to hold any part of the term in Marion county beginning July 6, requested the usual election. Mr. Fleming continues:

"In accordance with Judge Hagans's request, and in his absence, the bar elected by unanimous vote Judge Mason on the morning of July 6, when he opened the court which adjourned last week. At the time Judge Mason was elected there was no strike at any of our mines, and so far as I know no person here supposed there would be any strike in this region. [The general strike was ordered July 4.—*Ed.* THE LITERARY DIGEST.] After Judge Mason had been on the bench nearly three weeks, and on the morning of the 26th of July, two bills praying injunctions against Debs and others were presented to Mr. Mason in open court by Mr. W. S. Meredith and myself, with injunction orders already prepared for the consideration of Judge Mason. . . .

"Mr. Debs refers to Mr. Mason as a mine-operator, and therefore the inference being that he granted an injunction in a matter in which he is interested. Mr. Mason is not interested in any coal company in this county; the company in which he is interested was not in the list affected by the injunctions, was not one of the mines which Debs had visited, and was not named in the injunction proceedings. The reflection upon Judge Hagans is as uncalled for and unjust as that upon Judge Mason.

"The allegation of Mr. Debs, reflecting on the regular judge for absenting himself to enable Judge Mason to grant these injunctions and that Judge Mason prepared the bill, or had anything to do with the preparation of the bills, or that he was consulted about the same, is absolutely false."

Mr. Fleming adds that no man in the community enjoys the confidence of the people to a greater extent than Judge Mason, not only as a lawyer, but as a man of strictest integrity. He was commissioner of internal revenue under President Harrison.

Two views of the justice and expediency of resort to injunctions in struggles of this character are shown by the following editorials: The Fairmount, W. Va., *Index* says, in concluding a review of the allegations on which Judge Mason's writ was granted:

"It was not sought to interfere with free speech or lawful assemblages. It is to prevent the terrorizing and intimidation of men who desire to peacefully pursue their occupations that the court exercised its authority. There is a great misconception in some minds as to what constitutes free speech. It was never intended to permit such freedom of speech as would incite to unlawful action, and the record of the Haymarket trials in Chicago settled the legal responsibility of men who by inflammatory speeches drive their hearers to unlawful and criminal conduct.

"This was practically the case set up by the operators in their application for injunction. We do not know whether these are the exact facts which can be proved or not, but they were the sworn allegations in substance upon which the writ was awarded.

"But Judge Mason has decided none of the questions thus involved in this case. He simply issued a temporary injunction against Debs, etc., from interfering with the miners who desire to work, from congregating in the roads leading to the mines and attempting to intimidate the men on their way to and from work, from incendiary and threatening meetings to incite violence against the men who persist in work, and generally from all acts and things which would prevent the miners in the Fairmont region from exercising their own free-will as to whether they will work or not. But tho this temporary injunction must be obeyed until legally set aside by the courts, it has yet to be finally passed upon. Judge Mason, or some other judge, will hear the proof, and if the operators fail to make the case their bill alleges, the injunction will be dissolved. If they do make the case, certainly no law-abiding citizen will object to the permanency of the injunction. It can not be agreed for a moment that organizers of any kind may invade a State, terrorize peaceable persons engaged in lawful occupations, inflame a part of the people to acts and threats of violence, and no power be lodged in the courts to restrain or prevent such action. Government by injunction may be bad, but government by anarchy will be infinitely worse, and that is what is meant by unrestrained license to interfere with men who may desire to retain their employment.

"We sympathize with the miners in their hardships and their struggles. . . . We know they are making a brave and pitiful fight for bread for themselves and families, and every instinct of generous sympathy is enlisted in their behalf. But we do not lose sight of the fundamental doctrine underlying the basic foundation of our Government, that in this country all men shall be free; that it is just as much a curtailment of one's liberty to say he shall not work when he wants to do so, as it is to say he shall work when he desires to quit. In a word, that all men must be left absolutely free to seek work and perform it, or to reject work, as to them may seem best, in their own way, within the forms of law, unrestrained by force, intimidation, or threats of any kind. The miners have the right to strike if they think that is best for them, and no man has a right to object; on the other hand those who want to work have an equal right to do so uninfluenced by threats or violence of any kind."

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* discovers in the injunction proceedings a judicial subversion of the ordinary processes of law:

"Justice Jackson's coal-strike injunction appears to be less sweeping in its terms than was indicated in the telegraphed abstract. He does not enjoin Debs and others from peaceably inciting employees to strike, but they are restrained from entering upon the property of the coal company and interfering with the employees, and from assembling in the highways leading to the company's property and 'unlawfully inciting persons who are engaged in working the mines from ceasing to work in the mines.'

"But with these modifications the injunction remains none the less objectionable. The use of the word 'unlawfully' may be supposed to take the sting out of it as a weapon of judicial oppression, but not so. It becomes then a weapon of judicial subversion of the ordinary processes of law. If Debs and others proceed 'unlawfully' under the statutes, then their cases are amply provided for in the ordinary machinery of law and justice. A court of equity has no business in that field; its functions lie beyond. It is designed to meet emergencies exceptional in nature and which the law could not foresee or provide against, and where prompt action is needed to prevent inequitable and damaging results.

"Obviously a peaceful strike is not an emergency of this nature. It is a common occurrence and the law sanctions it by silence as much as by positive expression. Equity proceedings in that case are out of place. But 'unlawful' acts in connection with a strike are provided for and the court of equity is again not called upon to interfere. Judge Jackson, however, does interfere against possible unlawful acts. The result of this is that if the acts are committed the criminal is taken away from the ordinary ministers and processes of the law and, as in contempt of court, is tried by the judge alone and sentenced to prison for any length of time he may see fit to choose. Thus the judge of his own motion becomes prosecutor, jury, and judge, and all the usual machinery and safeguards of justice are swept away.

"What would be said of an equity judge who should enjoin all people from committing any unlawful acts? Then unlawful acts would first become contempts of court and the victims would be subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment by the judge alone. The enormity of such a proceeding is palpable. But it is precisely of the nature of Judge Jackson's proceeding."

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CANOVAS AND SPANISH DESTINY.

UNLESS the American press overestimate the importance of the late Prime Minister Canovas to the Spanish Government, the Anarchist who assassinated him has forced a crisis fraught with consequences vital to the career of Spain among nations.

Canovas the Bourbon Mainstay.—"Whatever weakens the Bourbon monarchy at Madrid must necessarily impair the resources at the disposal of the Spanish authorities in Havana. That for nearly a quarter of a century Canovas has been the prop and bulwark of the dynasty reigning in Spain has been recognized on all sides, and with especial distinctness by its Carlist and republican opponents. It was he, more than any other politician, who in 1874 organized the *coup d'état* by which the monarchy was reerected on the ruins of the short-lived republic; it was he who furnished the means, altho Martinez Campos got the credit, of quelling the dangerous uprising of the Carlists in the northern provinces; it was he who guided, admonished, and supported the young and wayward Alfonso XII. through the troubles of his brief reign; it was he who stood forth the champion of the widowed Queen Christina, and averted the civil wars which always before in Spain had shaken a feminine regency; it was he who consolidated the friends of royalty by effacing himself in favor of his rival, Sagasta; it was he, finally, who baffled all the plots of Spanish republicans until Zorilla died of sheer despair. In a word, the services which he rendered to the son and grandson of Isabella II. were far greater even than those rendered by Cavour to Victor Emmanuel or by Bismarck to William I., and it was from a proud consciousness of immeasurable desert that the son of a washerwoman refused a dukedom at the hands of a sovereign whom he had made. He was right in thinking that no rank or title could add to his personal importance; he had reason to believe himself that extremely rare phenomenon, the indispensable man; for since 1874, whether in office or in opposition, he had been the true pilot of the monarchy, the real soul of the state."—*The Sun, New York.*

THE LATE CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

Possible Injury to Spain's Prospects.—"In the end the death of Canovas may seriously injure Spain's prospects. Sympathy and the money-lending business are not mated, and all the telegrams of condolence will not bring one more peseta to the Spanish treasury. And it is money that Spain needs, not sympathy. Canovas had to struggle madly to bring the two ends of income and expenditure within miles of each other, and while he achieved only a qualified success he did better than any other public man in Spain could have done. He was known to be conservative, prudent, and energetic, with the real spirit of patriotism. He had the support of a great majority in parliament, and was agreeable to the Queen and the royal family. He was the one man of all the Spanish leaders in whom the bankers of Europe preserved their confidence.

"His death will further shake the faith of the European governments in Spain's power to rehabilitate herself. Canovas's associates are weak, corrupt, and undistinguished. Before he is in his grave the struggle for succession will begin, and, torn by political strife, Spain will be less than ever capable of carrying on the baffling work of subduing Cuba. Even if Canovas had lived the subjugation of the island would have been impossible. As the London *News* says: 'Death has dealt kindly with him in relieving him of the personal humiliation of an inevitable failure.' Now that he has disappeared, the one strong man in a race of weaklings, the inevitable conclusion of the war in Cuba must be hastened by many months."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Effect on Cuban Affairs Problematical.—"When a calamity like that which has fallen upon Spain occurs, party bitterness rapidly gives way to the patriotic spirit, and all elements, except those which are always opposed to constituted authority, are disposed to rally round the nation's emblem and to show a loyal disposition to subordinate personal and factional differences to the good of the common weal. This will be the supreme test of Sagasta's patriotism, and we have no doubt it will find him ready to make any sacrifice deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of his country and protect it from foes within as well as without. Had the tragic event of Sunday been postponed a few months, it might have been impossible for him to control the revolutionary tendency of the dissatisfied elements. As it is, the Government will doubtless be strong enough to preserve order and prevent anything like a coup on the part of either the Republicans on one hand or the Carlists on the other, neither element, as the situation is understood, being sufficiently well organized for the emergency.

"But whether Sagasta or Campos shall succeed to the premiership, it will not materially change the situation in Cuba. Castillo's death will serve to pacify no Cuban patriot, and the struggle in the island is likely to proceed pretty much upon the lines it has been carried on to the present stage until the United States shall, in its wisdom, determine that it must be brought to a close. The tragedy is likely to defer rather than hasten the consummation of General Woodford's mission, since the rules of diplomatic etiquette will scarcely justify the presentation of anything like an ultimatum to Spain, upon the part of the representative of this country, at such a distressing and critical juncture in the affairs of the kingdom."—*The Times, Denver.*

In No Condition for the Shock.—"With the ruling powers rent by dissensions; with a Republican and a Carlist faction, each ready to seize any opportunity of gaining control; with two colonial wars on her hands; with a discontented people and a bankrupt treasury, the country is in no condition to stand such a shock.

"That Spain is tottering can not be denied. That a total collapse can be avoided is doubtful. The civilized world is shocked and horrified at the manner of Canovas's death, no more so, however, than it has been at the cruelties practised in Cuba under the direction of the officers of the dead Premier's appointment.

"The world unites in condemning anarchists and their methods, and yet are not both the natural outgrowth of such systems and practises as are in vogue in Spain and perhaps in varying degrees in a majority of the countries of continental Europe?"—*The State Journal, Topeka, Kas.*

THE YUKON GOLD REGION.

FROM data given, for the most part, in reports of the Canadian surveyor and explorer, William Ogilvie, to the Dominion Government, an interesting description of the Yukon gold region has been compiled for *Harper's Weekly* by Cyrus C. Adams. We quote as follows:

"Many thousands of tons of freight are now at Dyea (Taiya on the latest maps), ready to be packed through the snows and up the steep ascents of Chilkoot Pass to the lake and river system beyond, where it will be floated down to the Yukon.

"We have just heard that the Canadian Government is sending a party of surveyors to White Pass, a little east of Chilkoot, to confirm, if possible, Ogilvie's opinion that this route offers a better way to the waters leading to the Yukon than Chilkoot Pass. He discovered and named White Pass; it was explored by Captain Moore, of his party, and Ogilvie believes that while a practicable road can not be built through Chilkoot, a wagon road, and even a railroad, may be carried up the far lesser grades of White Pass. We shall learn next year whether this view is confirmed by more thorough examination.

"It is by means smooth sailing on the lakes and rivers beyond the passes. In the summer stiff winds blow inland from the

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coast, raising rollers on the lakes that trouble small freight-boats; and the only rapid transit is among the rapids, where the boats skim along at thirteen miles an hour, and are liable to upsets, except at high water. The alternative route, by way of St. Michael and the Yukon, is far easier, but its disadvantage is that it takes much more time. The miner who leaves St. Michael by the first boat of summer does not reach the gold-fields till an important part of the short season has passed. So most miners prefer the overland route. This is why so much thought is given just now to finding and improving the best overland way. But until a railroad connects the coast with the gold-fields, most of the supplies may continue to be carried up the Yukon.

"The lakes along the overland route are merely widenings of the river-courses. We hear most about Lindeman and Labarge, the latter being the point reached by the linemen of the Western Union Telegraph Company when they were called back by news that the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid, and the company had abandoned its project to stretch a line of telegraph across Bering Strait, through Asia, to Europe. The lake was named after Mike Labarge, the leader of the party.

"The distance from Dyea, where the land march begins, to the mouth of the Klondike is 575 miles. Hard work is over when the Lewes River is reached, and the boats drift down to the Yukon. The whole course of this river through the gold-fields is bordered by mountains of granite, shale, and limestone, extending far away on either side. Through many a ravine and canyon, creeks and rivers join the Yukon, and each of these has its lesser system of tributaries. It is in the alluvial wash from these many streams throughout this expansive network of waterways among the mountains that the placer gold is found.

"Many of these ravines and gulches have not been prospected. Regions like the Stewart River, profitably worked for a season or two and then abandoned, have drawn new prospectors, who have made richer finds than those known there before. Nobody knows how extensive these gold-fields are, and it may be long before they are even superficially prospected.

"The Klondike discoveries have diverted all eyes from many Yukon tributaries where miners produced exceptional results last year. Who hears now of Glacier and Miller creeks, where nearly one hundred claims were worked in 1896, every one paying a handsome profit, while the largest producer yielded $40,000 in 1895 and $75,000 last year? These sums were obtained from working out part of a claim 500 feet long in the narrow valley. Gold has been found all along Sixty Mile Creek, and on dozens of smaller streams toward which no influx of miners is yet tending.

"It is only eleven months since G. W. Cormack, happily pinning his faith to Indian reports, turned up the Klondike, discovered rich indications, and located the first claim in the world-famous diggings. Two weeks later Mr. Ogilvie estimated that there was room for at least 1,000 claims on the little river and its creeks. Then the despatches to his Government became very frequent as he recorded the wonderful story that kindled the Klondike fever. But one phase of the news he sent has been overlooked, because the leading feature absorbed all interest. This phase is significant.

"Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the Klondike diggings reports came in of most important finds in other Yukon regions, both north and south of the place where Cormack made his lucky hit. Rich prospects were found on Indian Creek. Prospectors reported that the district between the Klondike and Stewart rivers was the richest gold region they had ever seen. Excellent reports came from the branches of the Stewart River. Gold was found in the valleys of tributaries of the Pelly and all along the Hootalinqua. Quartz discoveries were made on the Klondike and in various other places, and some of the ledges were said to be large and very rich; and more placer diggings were reported on the American side of the line. 'I think,' wrote Ogilvie, long before last year's discovery, 'that rich finds will yet be made, both of coarse gold and gold-bearing quartz. It is not likely that such a vast country should have all its gold deposited as sediment. If this is not the case, the matrix from which all the gold on these streams has come must still exist, in part at least, and will no doubt be discovered.' This prediction is being fulfilled by the developments of the past fifteen months."

The Associated Press has published a summary of the report of J. E. Spurr, expert of the United States Government Geological Survey, made public August 7. This summary reads as follows:

"[The report] says as to the Forty-Mile gold district, that in the latter part of 1887 Franklin Gulch was struck, and the first year the creek is estimated to have produced $4,000. Ever since it has been a constant payer. The character of the gold there is nuggety, masses worth $5 being common. The yield the first year after the discovery of Forty Mile has been variously estimated at from $75,000 to $150,000, but $60,000 probably covers the production.

"The discovery of Davis Creek and a stampede from Franklin Gulch followed in the spring of 1888. In 1891 gold-mining in the interior as well as on the coast, at Silver Bow Basin and Treadwell, received a great impetus. The chief occurrence of 1892 was the discovery of Miller Creek. In the spring of 1893 many new claims were staked, and it is estimated that eighty men took out $100,000. Since then Miller Creek has been the heaviest producer of the Forty-Mile district, and, until recently, of the whole Yukon. Its entire length lies in British possessions. The output for 1893 as given by the mint director for the Alaskan creeks, all but Miller Creek being in American possessions, was $198,000, with a mining population of 196. The total amount produced by the Yukon placers in 1894 was double that of the previous year, and was divided between the two districts. In 1895 the output had doubled again.

"Forty-Mile district in the summer of 1896 is described in the report as looking as if it had seen its best days, and unless several new creeks are discovered it will lose its old position. The Birch Creek district was in a flourishing condition last summer. Most of the gulches were then running, miners were working on double shafts, night and day, and many large profits were reported. On Mastodon Creek, the best producer, over three hundred miners were at work, many expecting to winter in the gulch.

"As to hydraulic mining, the report says: 'Some miners have planned to work this and other good ground supposed to exist under the deep covering of moss and gravel in the wide valley of the Mammoth and Crooked creeks by hydraulicing, the water to be obtained by tapping Miller and Mastodon creeks near the head. It will be several years before the scheme can be operated, because both of the present gulches are paying well, and will continue to do so at least five years.'

"Following is the report on the Klondike district: 'With the announcement of gold in the winter of 1896–97 there was a genuine stampede to the new region. Forty Mile was almost deserted. But 350 men spent the winter on the Klondike, in the gulches and at the new town of Dawson. The more important parts of the district are on Bonanza and Hunker creeks. According to latest information four hundred claims had been located up to January 1, 1897; about half as many more on Hunker Creek. There is plenty of room for many more prospectors and miners, for the gulches and creeks which have shown good prospects are spread over an area of seven hundred square miles. The estimated Alaskan gold production for 1896 is $1,400,000.'

"The report points out the difficulties in the way of a speedy development of the country. First, the climate, with short summer season and long, cold winter. Prospecting is done in the winter more and more every year, because frozen ground renders traveling over the swampy, moss-covered country more easy, and the miner is thus able to begin work with the first spring thaw.

"'Whatever Alaska may be in the future,' it is said, 'it is not now self-supporting agriculturally. Moose, caribou, and hare are variable in quantity, abundant one time and disappearing from the region for twelve months at a time. Ten dollars a day is the general wage paid, $12 for a day of ten hours being paid in some of the more remote gulches. In winter the pay for labor is from $5 to $8 per day of six hours. Many times the miners have been at the point of starvation; hardly a winter when they have not been put on a ration basis. Universal suffrage is given, and all have an equal vote. Penalties include: For stealing, banishment from the country, in some cases also whipping; threatening with weapons, the same; murders, hanging, but there have been no murders so far.'

"The mining laws differ for different gulches. Generally the claim is for 500 feet for gulch-digging from rimrock to rimrock; but in some gulches not paying well an effort is being made to stake claims 1,320 feet long. Crowded creeks, too, are staked 300 feet to the claim, and no man is allowed to stake more than one claim in his own name save the discoverer, who is allowed 1,000 feet instead of 500. The only officer in the republic of miners is the recorder, appointed by popular vote, one in each gulch or creek."

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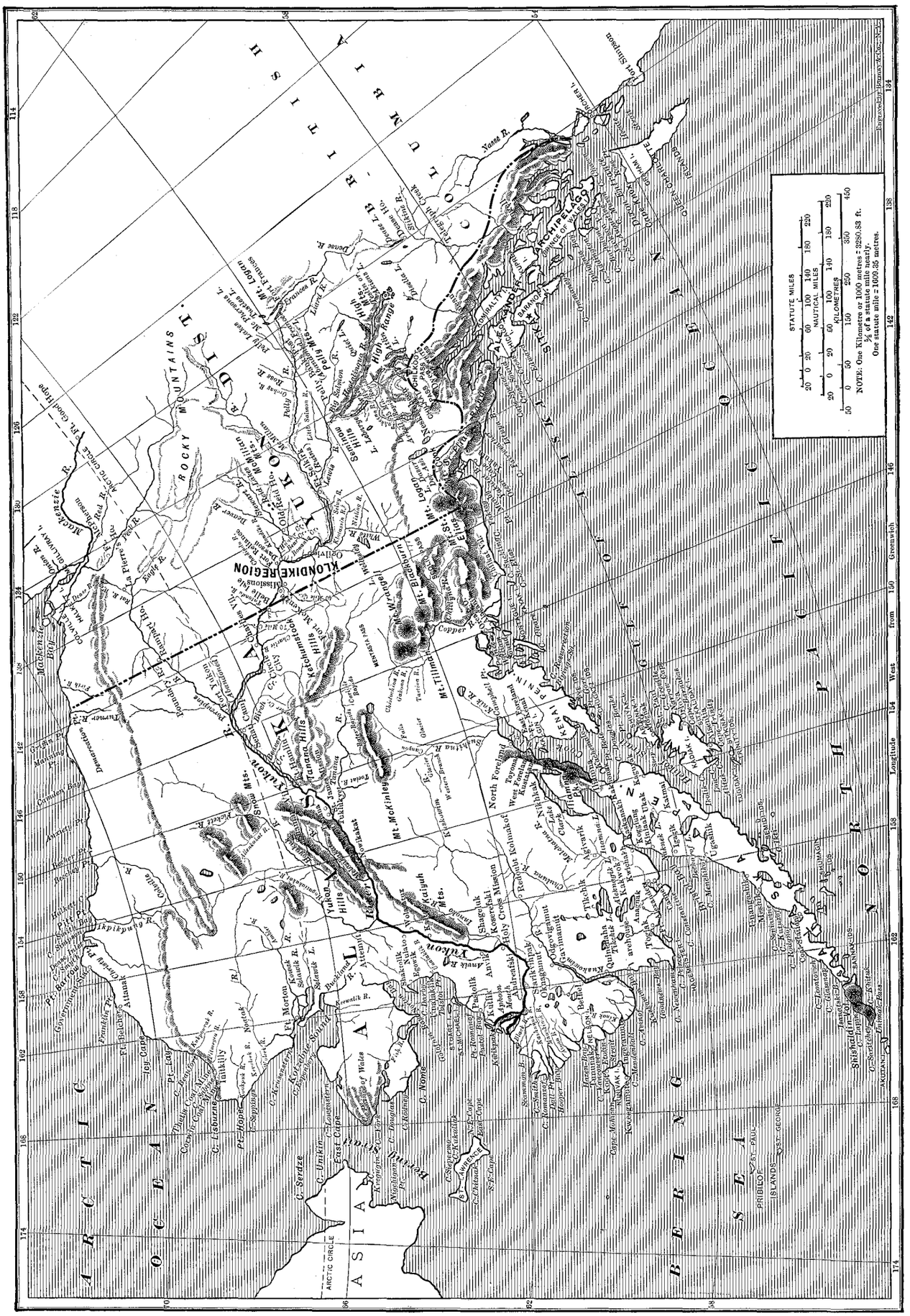
KLONDIKE REGION
YUKON
ALASKA
ARCTIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ASIA
Mt. Logan
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. McKinley
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. Tillman
Mt. Mckinley
Yukon R.
Klondike R.
Stewart R.
Pelly R.
White R.
Porcupine R.
Koyukuk R.
Kuskokwim R.
Nome
Dawson
Circle City
Fort Yukon
Eagle City
Forty Mile
Rampart City
Tanana
Nulato
Kaltag
Unalakleet
St. Michael
Golovin Bay
Norton Sound
Kotzebue Sound
Hotham Inlet
Kobuk R.
Selawik L.
Noatak R.
Colville R.
Mackenzie R.
Mackenzie Bay
Herschel I.
Demarcation Point
Arctic Circle
Behring Strait
Kotzebue
Point Barrow
Wainwright Inlet
Cape Lisburne
Point Hope
Cape Thompson
Cape Prince of Wales
Diomede Is.
St. Lawrence I.
Nunivak I.
Hooper Bay
Kuskokwim Bay
Nelson I.
Pribilof Islands
St. Paul
St. George
Unalaska
Kadiak I.
Shumagin Is.
Sannak Is.
Aleutian Islands
Alexander Archipelago
Prince of Wales I.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Vancouver I.
Juneau
Sitka
Wrangell
Fort Selkirk
Dease Lake
Telegraph Creek
Glenora
Hazelton
Fort Simpson
Fort Good Hope
Fort McPherson
Fort Yukon
Fort Reliance
Fort Hamlin
Fort Gibbon
Fort Egbert
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Selkirk
Fort Wrangell

JOHN SHERMAN AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

A NUMBER of influential newspapers insist that the venerable John Sherman has unmistakably shown his unfitness to serve longer as Secretary of State. The New York *Evening Post* says that the fact can no longer be concealed that Mr. Sherman "is suffering so sorely from the infirmities of age that he is utterly disqualified from holding such a position." Declaring that Mr. Sherman's appointment to make room for Mr. Hanna in the Senate was a cruel thing, *The Post* continues:

"The result has been only what might have been expected. We have a nominal Secretary of State, who is a weak old man, incapable of doing the work of the office, and yet assuming to bear all the responsibility; unfit to frame or enunciate a foreign policy, and yet flattering himself that he is guiding the course of the Government in this respect; unable to remember from one day to another what he has said, and yet always ready to say something on any subject.

"A long series of scandals growing out of Mr. Sherman's unfitness for his place has just culminated. Along with the news that Canovas had been assassinated there was published, in the press abroad as well as at home, what purported to be an interview with the Secretary of State, in which he was quoted as talking after this astonishing manner:

"'Spain is a very tenacious country. Her money is gone, her resources have been exhausted; but she means evidently to hold on to Cuba. Just how she can do it under these circumstances, I can not see; yet she is opposed to yielding a point.'

"When the Washington correspondent of *The Evening Post* called Mr. Sherman's attention to this interview early yesterday forenoon, he declined to deny its authenticity. Later in the day other officials of the State Department impressed upon him the gross impropriety of the sentiments here expressed, and he denied that he had used any such language. He went further, and repudiated all recent interviews with him."

Reported misunderstanding between the State Department and the Japanese legation has been explained in press despatches by the dependence of the latter on Secretary Sherman, only to be surprised by the sending of a treaty to the Senate for the annexation of Hawaii.

The text of a recent peremptory letter on the seal question which has caused sharp discussion on both sides of the water was published shortly after Mr. Sherman had been reported as saying that no peremptory demand had been sent to England by him. This letter of instructions to Ambassador Hay was a tart reply to Lord Salisbury's refusal to accede to the request of this Government for a *modus vivendi* for the suspension of all killing of seals for the present season and for a joint conference of all the powers concerned with a view to measures of preservation. "The President," says the letter, "is greatly disappointed at this action, especially when it is based upon such unsubstantial and inadequate reasons." And further:

"It would have been gratifying to me and useful to my Government if Professor Thompson's [the English expert] report could have been made public with the promptness which marked the appearance of that of Dr. Jordan. But it seems to have better suited the purposes of her Majesty's Government to withhold Professor Thompson's report until an opportunity was afforded to examine that of Dr. Jordan, and thus enable the former to pass the latter in review, criticize its statements, and as far as possible minimize its conclusions. It is not pleasant to have to state that the impartial character which it has been the custom to attribute to the reports of naturalists of high standing has been greatly impaired by the apparent subjection of this report to the political exigencies of the situation."

The letter says that the British Government has, from the beginning and continuously, failed to respect the real interest and spirit of the Paris tribunal, or the obligations imposed by it, as is shown by the refusal to extend the regulations to the Asiatic waters; by the failure to put in operation the recommendation for a suspension of the killing of the seals for three or two years, or even for one year; by the neglect to put the regulations in force until long after the first sealing season had been entered upon; by the almost total evasion of the patrol duty; by the opposition to suitable measures for the enforcement of the prohibition against firearms; by the omission to enact legislation necessary to secure conviction of the guilty, and by the refusal to allow or provide for an inspection of skins in the interest of an honest observance of the regulation.

The conclusion of the letter reads:

"The obligations of an international award, which are equally imposed on both parties to its terms, can not properly be assumed or laid aside by one of the parties only at its pleasure. Having in view the expressed object of the arbitration at Paris and the declared purpose of the arbitrators in prescribing the regulations when it became apparent, as it did after the first year's operation of them, and with increased emphasis each succeeding year, that the regulations were inadequate for the purpose, it was the plain duty of the British Government to acquiesce in the request of the United States for a conference to determine what further measures were necessary to secure the end had in view by the arbitration. The course so persistently followed for the last three years has practically accomplished the commercial extermination of the fur seals, and brought to naught the patient labors and well-meant conclusions of the tribunal of arbitration. Upon Great Britain must therefore rest, in the public conscience of mankind, the responsibility for the embarrassment in the relations of the two nations which must result from such conduct. We have felt assured that, as it has been demonstrated that the practise of pelagic-sealing, if continued, will not only bring itself to an end, but will work the destruction of a great interest of a friendly nation, her Majesty's Government would desist from an act so suicidal and so unneighborly, and which certainly could not command the approval of its own people. The President therefore cherishes the hope that even at this late day the British Government may yet yield to his continued desire, so often expressed, for a conference of the interested powers."

Admitting the truth of the charges, numerous journals of high standing in this country took exception to the language used as being "undiplomatic" and not calculated to produce desired results. The London press was provoked to very sharp talk [Foreign Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Aug. 7].

The British Government, however, will be represented at a conference on pelagic sealing to be held in Washington this fall. Mr. John W. Foster, appointed special commissioner by the President, has returned from his mission to foreign capitals in behalf of this conference, and the publication of Sherman's seal letter is popularly connected with securing British participation in it, the question of Mr. Sherman's nominal or actual responsibility for it being a variable quantity in press discussion.

"Mr. Sherman's Impoliteness."—"It is announced that Lord Salisbury has finally agreed to a conference on the Bering Sea seal controversy, with a view to considering certain alleged errors as to seal life. The conference is expected to take place at Washington during the coming autumn. Much has been said on both sides of the water as to the bad manners displayed by Secretary Sherman—first, in signing the letter of instructions to Ambassador Hay; and second, in its publication.

"The seriousness of the accusation that the letter itself was impolite depends upon the circumstances of the situation. The letter was a very vigorous expression of opinion, and doubtless it would have been grossly impolite if it had been the first communication addressed by the United States to the British Government on this subject. But it was not the first by any means, and Great Britain has given this country a great deal of provocation in this controversy.

"It would be well for those who are so disturbed by Mr. Sherman's impoliteness that they can not see the merits of the American side of this controversy to recall the history of the Bering Sea negotiations. In the first place, all who have participated in the discussion have agreed that the seals should be defended from indiscriminate slaughter, and that the herds should be preserved from destruction. On this point Lord Salisbury was in agreement with Mr. Bayard in the correspondence between the two

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which took place while the latter was Secretary of State, during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. He also agreed, in principle, to a closed season of longer duration than that provided for by the Paris award and, under the *modus vivendi* of 1892–93, and to other conditions now deemed essential by this country, and denied by Great Britain.

"But the good intentions of the British Government and the interests of English citizens were abandoned when Canada intervened and practically demanded immunity for the pelagic-sealers. Since the decree of the Paris tribunal, the duties which were thereby imposed on the British Government have not been performed, and by reason of its refusal to renew the regulations of 1894, or to make other and more effective regulations, it is said to be practically impossible to convict a pelagic-sealer if he be Canadian.

"In view of all the facts in the case, our Government for more than two years has urged Great Britain to confer on the subject. The seals were disappearing, and the British Government was obstinately refusing to carry out the findings of the tribunal. It avoided and evaded the issue. It was impossible to wring from it a satisfactory response to respectful communications addressed to it by the United States Government. If this state of things had been allowed to continue, Great Britain would have turned a deaf ear to us until the seals had been killed off. She was guilty of bad faith, and while it would have been pleasanter to bring her to a better state of mind by sweeter methods, it was necessary that she should be made to listen. It is to be regretted that the only way to accomplish this was a rough one, and that Mr. Sherman was forced by the attitude of British statesmen to characterize the conduct of their Government frankly and accurately. It is not the first time that Great Britain has insisted on having her attention attracted to her protagonist by what under ordinary circumstances would be an insult. Impoliteness, international or otherwise, is deplorable, but a rough word sometimes makes for justice."—*Harper's Weekly* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

Defective Diplomacy.—"It is not singular that the abstract printed of Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay on the seal question caused many angry comments in England. The reason for this is that outside of the United States it would be impossible to conceive of a diplomatic communication of the character of this letter. If the head of the French foreign office wrote such a letter to the French ambassador in Germany, intending to have it read to the German chancellor, or the head of the Russian foreign service sent such a letter to the Russian ambassador in London with the intention of having it communicated to Lord Salisbury, the accusation so bluntly stated would be merely the prelude of a declaration of war coming either from one side or the other. Unfortunately, since the days of Webster, Everett, Stewart, and Fish, our secretaries of state have apparently ceased to be in touch with the diplomacy of the world, and are apparently ignorant of the fact that it it is no longer considered good form in diplomacy to call your rival in an international discussion a rascal or a horse-thief. Such vituperation is all very well if you are seeking for a fight, but is all wrong if you propose to arrive, through reasonable arguments, at an amicable understanding. Whatever the merit of a cause may be, it suffers no loss of strength when stated in a courteous manner, and if one wishes to come to a friendly agreement, either with a man or a nation, it is much the better plan not to tell the individual or the nation's representative that he is a liar or to accuse him of acting in bad faith. The difficulty with us, as we pointed out some days ago, is that our State Department, so far as the positive direction of affairs is concerned, appears to be under the control of those who have no previous training whatsoever. The conditions, as we then said, are very much as if President McKinley had appointed as chief justice of the Supreme Court a man who had proved himself to be a successful retail grocer in the town of Canton, Ohio."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

European Diplomacy and the United States.—"European diplomacy is often something fearful and wonderful to behold. It seems to be an inheritance from the times of Walsingham, Richelieu, and other crafty fellows, when it is admitted to have been mainly 'the art of lying'—that is, falsehood and deception in every form were employed to deceive the statesmen of other countries, and statecraft was largely made up of intrigues to seize what belonged to somebody else. Talleyrand was a product of the system, and Carlyle, the peppery Scotchman, described Talleyrand as 'a man living in falsehood and on falsehood.' Out of that system has come a more civilized policy, but the original earmarks are there.

"J. A. M. Irving, who prepared the article on diplomacy for Chambers's Encyclopedia, declares that 'diplomacy has arisen out of the development of the European powers, and as a uniform system it is even now confined chiefly to the powers.' That is a characteristically British view to take of the matter, and it will be observed that it leaves the United States out. This being the case, of course European countries can have no valid ground of complaint, if, being outside the pale of diplomacy, the United States takes its own way to guard its interests. Any way you look at it, the Sherman despatch furnishes no real cause of offense. And besides Lord Salisbury has come down. Again to quote a patriotic little scream from the American Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"'The republic of the United States was first among nations to adopt toward England the invariable tone of England toward all other nations. The effect on John Bull is naturally surprising. But a rational degree of jingoism toward the monumental jingo of all the world and all the ages should be educational and should be wholesome. It is proving to be both.'"

—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Troy.*

Sherman Should Retire.—"Secretary Sherman ought to retire from the head of the State Department. It was felt at the time of his nomination that President McKinley had made a mistake; subsequent events have justified the criticisms which the appointment aroused. The Secretary is an easy prey to the enterprising reporter in quest of a sensation. He has recently been compelled to deny one interview, and now he is before the public in another in which he discusses the financial condition of Spain—as tho that were a subject that in any way concerned him—an interview which it is thought will give offense to the Spanish Government. . . . Nor is this the first time that Secretary Sherman has been in trouble. He has recently been driven to repudiate another interview, and even now the English papers are denouncing him for the use of the following language:

"'England is a great country, but it is not always safe to assume that she is ready to follow up every quarrel with blows. She quarrels oftener than she fights. It would be exceedingly difficult for her to fight us all alone about the seal-catching. Russia and Japan are in a similar position, and any quarrels between the United States and England on this score would in all probability involve those other two countries.'

"Here we have, in effect a charge of cowardice preferred against our great rival by our Secretary of State! There was no occasion for Secretary Sherman to say anything at all on either of these occasions. And perhaps, after all, his worst offense is not his bad manners, but his loquacity.

"Another evidence of his unfitness is to be found in his recent impertinent despatch on the seal question, in which he charged Great Britain with misrepresentation, bad faith, and vulgar trickery. . . . It has been openly charged that there are papers deliberately trading on the well-known and deplorable weakness of Secretary Sherman, evidently feeling that the people will believe anything they see fit to attribute to him. Here, then, is a most dangerous combination: a garrulous Secretary and an unscrupulous press.

"The blame for this condition of affairs must rest on President McKinley. . . . He can repair his wrong to the nation, but not to the man whose infirmities he has exposed. It is bad business all the way through."—*The News* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

Possible Complications.—"The friends who are advising Senator Sherman to retire from the premiership are more sincerely friendly to Sherman than Sherman is to himself. It is no longer a secret, but a matter of notoriety, that his physical and mental infirmities unfit him for the most responsible cabinet position. His health is feeble and his mental powers lack the vigor and cohesion necessary for the proper discharge of the high duties of his office.

"A man who has made an unbroken record of forty-three years' service in the councils of the nation can well afford to retire when admonished by the natural infirmities of age. . . . Like many others who have attained greatness by tireless devotion to great purposes, he seems to assume that his public labors must continue until the curtain drops to close his life, and his fitful efforts to assert himself as the head of the State Department may involve the Administration in serious complications and create very gen-

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eral distrust in his capacity throughout the entire country."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

The Raid on Sherman.—"The object of the Democratic and Mugwump raid on Secretary Sherman is so apparent that few will be misled or deceived by it. The Democrats tried from the first to make trouble in President McKinley's official family. Before the cabinet was formed they tried to make it appear that there were differences, rivalries, and animosities between the friends of McKinley and Sherman. One day the theory was that Sherman resented the movement to transfer him to the cabinet and make Mr. Hanna his successor in the Senate; the next it was stated that Sherman was hurt because he had not been asked to take a place in the cabinet, and that he had been ignored in the interest of certain Ohio politicians. All this time the cabinet was being built around Sherman as Secretary of State, and there were no differences between him and the President, or between his friends and the President's, and the attempt to promote dissensions failed in every detail and particular.

"As soon as Sherman struck his gait as Secretary of State it was so clear that he was in accord with popular sentiment, and so evident that his way of handling questions would make him notable among the great cabinet officers of the last thirty years, that the Democratic and Mugwump papers felt that new measures must be taken to discredit him. In pursuance of a general plan to injure the Secretary of State, certain declarations of his as to foreign policy were distorted and paraded as evidence of his jingoism and unfitness for a position calling for the greatest tact and diplomacy. . . . The conclusion that Democratic and Mugwump free-trade journals of America were in league with the ultra-anti-American journals of England to discredit the McKinley Administration through attacks on the Secretary of State was inevitable, and, reaching this conclusion, everybody knows where the American people would stand.

"But it was necessary to Democratic success in Ohio that it be made to appear that there were differences in the cabinet, and that Sherman, failing in mind and physical vigor, would be forced out. This story was manufactured for home consumption, most particularly for effect in Ohio, where the legislature to be elected this fall is to choose a successor to Senator Hanna. . . .

"It will be remembered that Mr. Blaine was pursued for years by the same piratical gang now pursuing Sherman. As early as 1876 it was asserted that Blaine was failing rapidly, and that if he remained in political or official life he soon would be a physical wreck. The people knew better, and later, when he was hounded through Europe in furtherance of a policy not unlike that now inaugurated against Sherman, the people gave him more sympathy and support than before.

"John Sherman has been and is one of the strongest men in the nation. He was the best possible selection for Secretary of State, and so far as his views as to foreign policy have been expressed they have met with instant and hearty popular approval. It is a scandal and a shame that such a man, a man who has served the country so long and so well, should be maligned and misrepresented simply that the enemies of his party may reap advantage."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY statistics for the last fiscal year show that "the tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general Government assumed jurisdiction over the subject in 1882." The Philadelphia *Ledger* declares that this statement "will be received with unmixed satisfaction, except by those sordid employers who, by reducing the scale of wages below that which is just, sacrifice public to private interests." A special report of the Treasury Department on immigration is interpreted by *The Ledger* as follows:

"The marked ebb of the immigration tide is due partly to the depressed business conditions of the last four years, partly to a more rigorous enforcement of the immigration laws, and the recognition by the great ocean-carrying companies that it is unprofitable to have their agents ship immigrants who fall under the ban of the Treasury regulations and whom they are likely to be obliged to return whence they came at the shipper's expense.

"The tide, notwithstanding its material ebb, was a pretty high one during the last fiscal year, the total number of immigrants landed being 230,832. This is a decrease from the previous year of 112,435 persons. The influx of foreigners to our shores was nearly as small in 1895, one of the notable recent four years of industrial depression, when less than 50,000 more immigrants arrived in our ports than last year.

"The gratifying features of the report are, first, the general decrease of immigration, and, second, the diminution of the number of the most undesirable classes of immigrants. From Russia, for instance, there arrived during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 45,137 persons; for the last fiscal year the total number of arriving immigrants was only 22,750—a decrease of nearly one half. The arrivals from Italy during the last year were 8,629 fewer than during the previous twelve months; but, despite the reduction, it was quite too large to be entirely gratifying.

"It is scarcely satisfactory to learn from this report that during the last fifteen years there has been a large and steady falling-off in the tide of German, English, and Irish immigration. Immigrants of these nationalities, in the order named, are the best, most desirable, and most welcome that come to the United States. If not in the first, certainly in the second generation, those who come from these three, especially the first, become, in fact, loyal and devoted American citizens. The Germans are, with rare exceptions, intelligent, industrious, thrifty, and law-abiding. They are a positive help and gain to every community of which they become a part, and any diminution of German immigration is a serious loss to the country. The decrease has been remarkable, as the statistics show. In 1882 they numbered 250,630; in 1896 only 22,533.

"The number of English immigrants fell from 19,492 in 1896 to 9,974 in 1897; of Swedish, from 21,137 to 13,144; of Irish, from 40,262 to 28,421, and of Norwegians from 8,155 to 5,842.

"These are the nationalities that represent the most acceptable classes of immigrants, and it is not reassuring to know that immigrants from Germany, England, Ireland, Sweden, and Norway are becoming fewer each year, and that their places are being taken by Russians, Italians, Poles, and Huns. The changed conditions mean that the superior nationalities are giving way before the inroads of the inferior ones; that literacy is yielding to illiteracy in immigration; skilled labor to unskilled, and that instead of the better classes of Europe coming to us to become citizens the bad and indifferent classes, who do not propose or desire to become citizens, are still pouring into our ports in vast numbers. No immigrant is a desirable one who is not healthy in mind and body; who does not intend to become an American citizen in fact as well as in pretense, or who brings ignorance, sloth, squalor, incompetency, and a pauper wage with him. The intelligence, the quality of his labor, the industry, the thrift, the respect for law and order, the determination to become a loyal citizen of the country, are the things which make the immigrant really welcome. If he have these things it does not matter from what country he comes; he will be cordially received and given equal chance with our native-born to achieve a career of usefulness here."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ONE VIEW OF CONGRESS.—One of the most interesting definitions of Congress that has yet been given is found in the printed testimony in the Jones-Catchings contest for a seat in the present House of Representatives. Alexander Gates, a colored witness for the contestant, was asked: "What is the Congress?"

Answer—Congress is the people.

Q.—What is the Congress?

A.—Congress is Congress.

Q.—What are the duties of Congress?

A.—Well, they make speeches and powwows, and plays cards, and gets drunk, and rides on the trains, and draws salaries. That is all I see in the papers.—*The Tribune, New York.*

CANADA IN THE "HOLD-UP" BUSINESS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

MAETERLINCK AND HIS NEW PLAY.

IN the introduction to Maeterlinck's new book, "Aglavaine and Selysette," J. W. Mackail compares him to the late William Morris, tho admitting that Morris displayed too much robustness when wandering in the land of romance to make the analogy complete. Commenting on this, the London *Academy* says that to find a counterpart to Maeterlinck we must go, not to literature, but to music and art, and we shall find counterparts there in Wagner and Burne-Jones. Maeterlinck's plays, says *The Academy*, are not to be criticized. "He has laws to himself; his philosophy is his own; his methods are his own; and you either believe in them and admire his work, or you do not." *The Academy* goes on in a little more specific if not less appreciative style:

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

"One feels that M. Maeterlinck writes nothing that does not give him intense pleasure. His dramas and essays are the expression of his fairest self, they are his most joyous form of play. He seeks recreation by creating another world in which idealized and transfigured human beings may fulfil themselves at his behest. Nothing ugly may happen there. Frustration and sorrow, old age and death, are the lot of all, there as here; but only through frustration and sorrow, M. Maeterlinck holds, can we attain to peace and loveliness of thought and deed, and no way leads so certainly to grief as the way of death. Old age is to him very piteous and plaintive; but he seems to think of it as second childhood, hardly less beautiful than childhood itself; and the old men and women of his plays have caught already some gleam of light from the land they are so soon to enter."

The plot of the new play is thus briefly outlined:

"*Meleander* and *Selysette* have been married four years. We find them, when the play opens, living in a castle of the strange Maeterlinck country, when and how we know not. They are happy, but it is not quite the highest happiness. Then comes *Aglavaine*, whom *Meleander* has known of old. She is more beautiful than *Selysette*, and *Meleander* forgets *Selysette* in her presence. Neither wishes to wound little *Selysette*, but what will you when destiny decrees? *Aglavaine*, pitying *Selysette*, determines to go away, but *Selysette*, lifted by grief to heights she knew not of before, is beforehand with her, and dies by her own hand, affirming to the end that she did not intend it, so that the love of *Meleander* and *Aglavaine* may blossom unchecked. On the surface, that is the story. But underneath there are lessons for all who can read, and the drama is unfolded with infinite beauty of thought, of word, and of deed, and mastery of dramatic technic."

The following is the scene in which *Selysette*, resolved upon suicide, has come to the ruined tower in the company of her unsuspicious little sister, *Yssaline*, who is to prove that *Selysette's* fall is an accident:

SELYSETTE: Here we are, Yssaline, in the turret of the tower, and now we must know what we have to do. . . . Oh the brightness there is this morning over earth and sea and sky! Why is this day so much more beautiful than other days? . . . .

YSSALINE: Where is the green bird?

SELYSETTE: He is there, but we can not see him yet. . . . In a minute or two we will lean over the wall, but let us look around us first. One can see the castle and the courtyard, the woods and the gardens. All the flowers have opened on the water-banks. . . . How green the grass is this morning! . . . I can not see Aglavaine. . . . Oh, look, there is Meleander. . . . He is waiting for her. . . . Bend down, we must hide; he must not know we are here. . . .

YSSALINE: Little sister, little sister, look out here. . . . I can see the gardener planting flowers around the house.

SELYSETTE: You will see them grow and you will see them open, Yssaline, and you will pluck them for me. . . . Come, come, it is more than I can bear. . . . Let us look from here; here there is only the sea, which is far away. . . . [*They go to the other side of the tower.*] How beautiful the sea is too! In not a single corner is sorrow to be found to-day. . . . The sea is so green, so deep, so beautiful, that one's courage goes. . . .

YSSALINE: Oh, here are the gulls, little sister; the gulls are coming! Oh, how many there are! . . . how many! There must be two thousand! . . .

SELYSETTE: They have all flown here together from the far end of the sea. . . . They look as tho they were bringing us news.

YSSALINE: No, No; it is fish they are bringing, little sister. . . . And their young ones are screaming, too, from their holes in the wall. . . . Their beaks are bigger than themselves. . . .

SELYSETTE: What did I say to grandam, Yssaline?

YSSALINE: Why are you crying, little sister?

SELYSETTE: I am not crying, Yssaline—I am thinking, thinking. Did I kiss her before I went away? . . .

YSSALINE: Yes, you kissed her as you said good-by.

SELYSETTE: How often did I kiss her?

YSSALINE: Once, little sister, we had no time. . . .

SELYSETTE: I fear I was not gentle enough.

YSSALINE: We were in a great hurry, little sister.

SELYSETTE: No, no; it must not be. . . . She will be quite alone, Yssaline, and this will ever linger in her mind. You see, if you have not been gentler than usual when you go away, they believe that you no longer love them. Whereas it is the contrary that they should believe; it is just when our love is too great that we are afraid to be gentle. . . . Tho perhaps we are wrong; for whatever they do, and were they to live a thousand years, it is only the last word we said to them that they can remember. I saw that myself when my mother went. . . . At the last moment of all she did not smile at me, and it comes back to me again and again that she did not smile. . . . And the rest of life scarcely seems to count.

The Academy comments on the foregoing passage as one in which the dramatist's skill can hardly be overpraised. It adds:

"The book is a treasury of beautiful things. No one now writing loves beauty as M. Maeterlinck does. Sheer, essential beauty has no such lover. He will have nothing else. Gentleness, sweet reasonableness, patience, resignation under grief, self-sacrifice; the old beatitudes of the evangelists are his too. Into the world which he has created no harshness may enter, no acerbity, no conscious pettiness; nothing, indeed, but beautiful thoughts, beautiful words, beautiful actions, and beautiful mistakes for which he has endless pity and charity."

Negro Song-Writers of America.—The negro is the coming musician of the United States. So thinks John Edward Bruce, one of the commissioners from New York State to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. He has an article on the subject in the Boston *Evening Transcript* in which he tells of some of the songs written by negroes. The first one he mentions is "Listen to the Mocking-Bird," by George Millburn, a street minstrel, who, being too poor to publish it, sold it to Winner, who has generally received credit for it. Mr. Bruce continues: "Mr. Charles W. Anderson, one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to the Nashville (Tenn.), Exposition, has gathered together in four immense volumes all of the music thus far written and published by negroes in this country, and has placed it on exhibition in the New York booth in the Negro Building at Nashville, where daily recitals from it are given by Mr. E. C. Brown, a young negro pianist. These concerts are quite a feature at the Negro Building, and attract many visitors to the New York booth, who are charmed as much by the skilful playing of Mr. Brown as by the sweetness and melody of the music of these composers of his race." In this collection are "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," by James A. Bland; "All Coons Look Alike to Me," by Ernest Hogan; "The Tennessee Centennial March," by William J. Accoe; "Love is the Tenderest of Themes," by Will M. Cook; "The Fatal Wedding," and "The Baggage Coach Ahead," by Gussie L. Davis. Of Mr. Davis Mr. Bruce says: "Gussie L. Davis has written more songs, perhaps, than any other young man in this country. He is the young negro song-writer who won the second prize recently given by the New York *World* for the best song written by an American song-writer. He was really entitled to first prize, but the judges took into ac-

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count the fact that he is a negro and gave him second prize. . . . More than 500,000 of his best songs have been sold within the past dozen years, and there is not a city in the United States where they are not sung or played by the bands." Mr. Bruce's remark about the negro as the coming musician of America is, he thinks, proven true by Will M. Cook's song mentioned above. The same composer has written in addition a clever opera and a negro national hymn.

WALT WHITMAN STILL A BONE OF CONTENTION.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN'S critique of Whitman (see LITERARY DIGEST, July 31) has, as was to be expected, stirred up a hornets' nest. *The Chap-Book*, in which Mr. Chapman's article appeared, has in its issue of August 1 no less than three articles called forth by that critique, one by Oscar Lovell Triggs, another by Edward E. Hale, Jr., and a third by Maurice Thompson. They make lively and interesting reading.

Perhaps the chief value of Mr. Triggs's reply is his condensation of what the English critics have said about Whitman. He thinks Mr. Chapman has entirely mistaken the real motive of the criticisms passed in England upon "Leaves of Grass," as well as failed to perceive the cultured nature and the mystical features of Whitman's prose and poetry. All original poets, says Mr. Triggs, have been "tramps" in the same sense as that in which Whitman was a tramp. "Wordsworth, in his day, was the king of trampdom." We quote from Mr. Triggs's description of the English attitude:

"I do not know of a single English writer who has acknowledged Whitman's significance on the grounds that Mr. Chapman has given. Did Tennyson admire Whitman for his uncouthness? Did Swinburne call him 'a strong-winged soul with prophetic lips hot with the blood-beats of song,' for the reason of his blasphemy? Did Ruskin wonder at the power of Whitman's words against the moral sins because of his immorality? If the English criticisms be fairly read, it will be found that no one was ever awarded the title of greatness on more universal and weighty grounds than this poet has been. John Addington Symonds hazarded his critical reputation upon an open avowal of the sterling poetic merits of 'Leaves of Grass,' and in his study of the Greek poets constantly referred to Whitman as a modern illustration of the Hellenic spirit. Havelock Ellis called attention also to Whitman's Hellenism and considered him by the side of Diderot, Heine, Ibsen, and Tolstoï, as a representative of the new spirit. W. M. Rossetti thought him one of the greatest poets in any part of the world. Sir Edwin Arnold, who knew 'Leaves of Grass' by heart, said Whitman should be regarded with reverence and affection for his humanity, his insight, his faith, his courage, and his exquisite poetry. On the fly-leaf of a copy of 'Leaves of Grass' Oscar Wilde wrote his tribute to one 'who, living blamelessly, dared to kiss the smitten mouth of his own century.' Henry Salt affirms that in Whitman the true successor of Shelley is found, the originator of a new democratic ideal, and of a new manner of expressing it. Edward Carpenter calls him one of the world's 'eternal peaks,' and thinks his poetry is more absolute in expression, more real in its content, and burns brighter in the nearness of sunrise than Shelley's. John Todhunter classes Whitman with Shelley and Hugo, as the three great poets of democracy, whose utterances are full of prophetic fervor, and who seem to gaze forward into the future with eyes that lighten with the vision of some boundless hope for mankind. Long ago Carlyle wrote: 'This is a man furnished for the highest of all enterprises—that of being the poet of his age.' Recently William Watson has written in epigram:

"'Some find thee foul and rank and fetid, Walt,
Who can not tell Arabia from a sty.
Thou followeth Truth, nor feareth, nor doth halt;
Truth: and the sole uncleanness is a lie.'"

But, aside from the English critics, says Mr. Triggs, Whitman's greatness has been acknowledged on the continent by such writers as "Th. Bentzon," Gabriel Sarrazin, Zola, in France; Freiligrath, Rolleston, Karl Knortz, in Germany; Stepniak, Popoff, Tolstoï, in Russia; Gay, in Australia; and Enrico Neucioni, in Italy.

Edward Everett Hale, Jr., admits Mr. Chapman's claim that Whitman is not representative of America, but does not see that Mr. Chapman has succeeded at all in telling us what Whitman is. The nearest he comes to doing so is when he says that "Walt Whitman has given utterance to the soul of the tramp." Of this statement Mr. Hale says:

"Epigrams and metaphors aside, I try to get some real meaning out of it. It does not mean that Walt Whitman was actually what we call a tramp, nor does it mean that what we call a tramp ever had such possession of brain-waves as we find in Walt Whitman's poetry. What then does it mean? Why this much: that a tramp, cosmically considered, or looked at from the point of view of an educated man, divests himself of much circumstance and resolves himself into an idea: that Walt Whitman's poetry read by an educated man produces a number of ideas, one of them resembling the idea which the cosmic tramp resolved into. That's all. No tramp ever had a soul like Walt Whitman's poetry, nor is Walt Whitman's poetry tramp-like, save in its rejection of authority."

Mr. Hale's concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"Now as to Walt Whitman, there is something to his work which has appealed to men. Of course, his worst points seem representatively American to *The Saturday Review:* of course (writing in the fifties), he thought he had a mission; of course, he had limitations, affectations, and ate cold pie; those are things which, when we try and consider the man and his work in the whole, pass away, evaporate, vanish; one is not disturbed by them. There remains a vitalizing power.

"Criticism means, among other things, an attempt to find out what something is. But really the interest in poetry is not so much in itself, or in its cause, the poet, as it is in its effect. Now the fact—and no article can make it anything else—the fact is that, all rubbish aside, Whitman has affected many intelligent men vitally and profoundly. The real thing worth doing, then, is to explain that matter; not to tell us who Whitman was, but to tell us what Whitman is."

Maurice Thompson approaches the controversy from the other side. He has no liking for Walt Whitman's poetry, and he insists that the poetry must be judged by itself, aside from any opinion of the man who produced it:

"Walt Whitman doubtless was a man of many attractive personal qualities, perhaps he was a great man in a way; but that he was not a great poet is self-evident. If he was a great poet, there has never been another; if he was a great artist, none went before him, none has come after; if he was a great thinker, he was the first one and the last. It would be a mistake to doubt his sincerity; but the true critic easily sees that it is an acquired, not a congenital, sincerity, so far as his poetry reveals it. Neither his style nor his diction bears internal evidence of spontaneity. The form of his art shows labored, overwrought unnaturalness. The critic who seriously compares it to Homer's can not read Greek with a Greek understanding. As well compare Tupper's art to that of Theocritus. Whitman's few good pieces are quite good enough to show how unnaturalness strangled his Muse. . . . The point I make is that in order to uphold Whitman it is absolutely necessary to crush every person, great or small, who ever wrote a line not similar to something in 'Leaves of Grass'! Milton, Tennyson, Hugo, Goethe, Keats, Shakespeare, Virgil, Poe, Longfellow, Pindar—all must be sacrificed for the safety of Whitman."

Mr. Thompson agrees with Mr. Chapman that it was upon Whitman's "yawp," vulgarity, obscenity, braggadocio, and ignorance, rather than upon the "few eloquent and touching bits which glitter like rough diamonds amid the worthless inanities and rambling vagaries of 'Leaves of Grass,'" that the English critics based their discovery of his Americanism. We quote also Mr. Thompson's concluding paragraphs:

"Whitman had what may be denominated the poetic sense, and his deep ignorance would not have hindered him as a free-

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and-easy lyrist; but he deliberately set out to be queer and loose, and to make poetry out of queerness and looseness. Many a man before him had demonstrated the impossibility of premeditated originality. His failure, however, was most notable because his capital was really large. No other man ever had such a reservoir of unfiltered, unsterilized, and altogether amazing egotism upon which to draw for floods of resonant and high-rolling absurdities.

"We grumble not a little, and with justice, at the poetry lately dealt out to us in the magazines; but what if the magazines were to begin a ten-years' run of 'Leaves of Grass'? I can think of nothing more terrible, unless it might be twenty years of Mr. Rudyard Kipling."

If there is a Whitman "organ" anywhere, it is Mr. Horace L. Traubel's *Conservator*. Mr. Traubel, as a matter of course, has something to say to Mr. Chapman, and he says it after this fashion:

"After he [Mr. Chapman] has said his worst about Whitman he leaves him enough for immortality. It would be easy to name hundreds of contemporary writers who would be glad to gather up the scraps after Mr. Chapman's sausage-chopper has finished with its victim. Why should Mr. Chapman worry because he can not classify Whitman? Here is a leading argument of Whitman's friends. He can not be classified. To Mr. Chapman this is a weakness, but to us it is a point of strength. I would readily admit that 'Walt Whitman has given utterance to the soul of the tramp.' The tramp, as here propounded, is our first expositor. He comes first, lasts last, passes freely in the fluid spaces, is easily one with movement everywhere and accommodated to the fresh first inspirations of life. Nor are we puzzled to learn that in Whitman the intellectual was subordinated to something other—a lesser something, reading Chapman, but a greater something, reading, as I must read, the subconscious nature of the soul. . . .

"The place of Whitman in lives of people, obscure and known, must have been won by some legitimate power. What was that power? Call it poetic; call it philosophic; call it human; call it or deny it anything. What is it? That certain something is real, even if it must go without a name. And that real thing in Whitman, if the formal Parnassians forever reject it, and poetic schools never find a name for it or a place, is the essential Whitman, the word that is god as words are gods in the work of inspired men."

Wanted: A New National Hymn.—*The Home Journal* calls, as so many others have called before it, for a new national hymn for America, and thinks some of our popular American poets ought to "try their hand" on one. It should not be written to any of the existing melodies and should not be founded on mere glorification of bloodshed. Says the editor of *The Home Journal* further:

"The national song of the future for the American people should be typical, representing in its music as in its words the dignity of our country's mission. It should not be polluted with a single 'jingo' word. It should breathe none of those boasts by which the Jefferson Bricks of America abroad have made their country slyly laughed at. It should express something of the many-sided patriotism and far-reaching ideals of the people which it represents. Now comparatively few people have an idea of the importance of finding a composer. This is really to first catch the hare. Passable poets are much more numerous than good composers. Suppose we get our anthem, who is to furnish the air?

"However, we believe that this will regulate itself. The composer will be found. What we want is the last word in song of the American people on the adieu to the wonderful nineteenth century—a song that shall fitly symbolize its material and intellectual outlook as well as its martial history. For this wild, inconsiderate deification of war as the inspiration of national music must strike any true philosopher as absurd and in the highest degree mischievous."

Incidentally, the editor remarks that it is singular that in all the poetry of Poe there is not an allusion to his country; and, as a rule, the American poets have avoided the national subject.

A THEATER FOR THE "NEW WOMAN."

A STAGE devoted to the vindication, enfranchisement, and avenging of women is the latest artistic novelty in Paris. A few weeks ago the "Théâtre Féministe International" was opened, and the first production created quite a sensation in literary and artistic circles. It is not literally exact to say that the theater is to be by, of, and for the new women, altho certain facetious critics and cartoonists hint that the logical evolution of the experiment must bring that about. Plays written by men in the interest of "emancipation" are not to be boycotted; but it is expected that the majority of the works produced will be written by women.

The opening play was by a well-known novelist and playwright, Mme. Daniel Lesueur, and was entitled "Hors du Mariage" ("Outside of Marriage"). The plot is rather stale, familiar, and commonplace, and the style is very conventional. Catulle Mendés, the critic of *Le Journal*, himself a distinguished dramatist, wrote as follows in reviewing the play in connection with the peculiar mission of the new theater:

"Has the time come when feminine art is about to separate itself from masculine, and the immemorial union of the two sexes is to be dissolved? We remain in great perplexity. Nothing is more inconceivable, nothing more vain, than a revolution without a revolution. If it wishes to produce any effect—happy or unhappy, disastrous or other—the Théâtre Féministe must, at the risk of being ridiculed (what matters it?), venture upon the most audacious thoughts and expressions. It is necessary to make a violent assault in order to effect a breach in the wall of prejudice and law. If the directors of the new theater are to exercise moderation and risk nothing that offends the average taste, it is useless to them to add a new theater to the number already existing. In fact, the play of Mme. Lesueur might have been produced at the Gymnase or the Odéon, and, in spite of the banality of the subject, it would not have failed to please or even to move."

M. Mendés proceeds to summarize the plot. It is the story of a poor, honest girl seduced and abandoned by a rich and famous banker. She earns a livelihood by maintaining a school for young girls, but her seducer, by threatening to expose her, forces her to leave Paris. In the provinces she leads a quiet and almost happy life. She meets a young professor, and they become deeply attached to each other. The professor, progressive, liberal, and independent—will he marry her and cause her to forget her past misfortunes? Not at all. He is jealous of her past, and his feelings prove stronger than his ideas. In the end, deserted and scorned by all, she kills herself. After this summary, M. Mendés continues:

"In spite of the lack of originality in this plot, the play of Mme. Lesueur was warmly received, and the success was deserved alike for the sincerity of the emotion and the art with which the ideas are expressed. But if the Théâtre Féministe imagines that it has made a single step toward solving the eternal problem, cruel and fatal, of maternity outside of marriage, it is not far from gross self-deception."

Marcel Prévost, the counterpart of Zola, if not his successor in popular favor, whose latest work, "Le Jardin Secret" (The Secret Garden) has attracted much attention as a psychological study of marriage and feminine nature, writes a long article with reference to this new theater, discussing the general question of woman's relation to the stage. He scoffs at the idea that women need a theater specially devoted to their alleged needs and aims. We translate a portion of his observations, as follows:

"Whatever we may think of the pretensions of women, and even if on the platform of female congresses they appear to us pedantic and crude, in the theater they assume a passionate and living form. So far as the union of these two words, Théâtre Féministe, is concerned, it expresses a mere truism. The whole theater, or at least the whole modern theater, or, again, to be

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absolutely precise, the whole modern theater which enjoys any success, is feminine. I do not say that it is well that it should be so, or that the more a dramatic work talks about woman and for woman the better it is. But I do say that success attaches itself obstinately to those plays in which woman is depicted with admiration, appreciation, and affection, while the stage where woman is held up to ridicule and contempt is doomed to sterility and failure. They say that novels are read only by women. Possibly; but certainly one finds fewer women than men in the theaters, and the men are the critics and judges of new plays. Yet it matters not. Contemporary history shows that the dramatists who do not despise success ought to adopt for their motto: 'Fall at the feet of the sex.'"

M. Prévost says that he has strong proof of his thesis. He claims that the experience of the Free Theater supports him beyond the possibility of cavil. He continues:

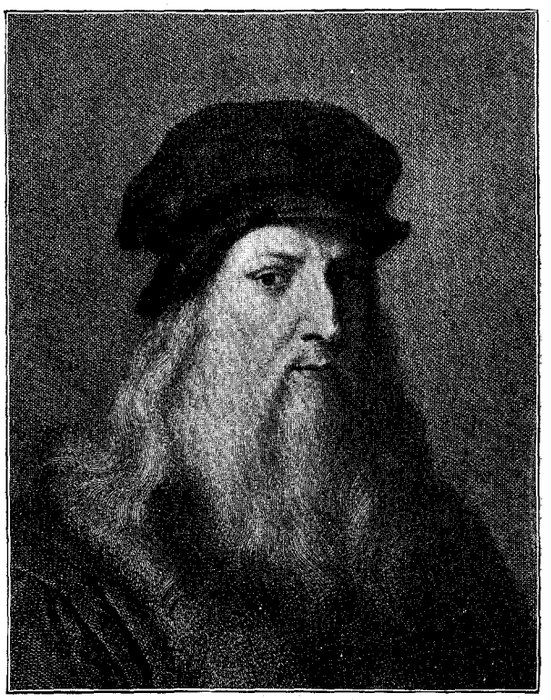
"When they first began to talk about the Free Theater and about a new pleiad of dramatists to be introduced to the public, the triumphant pieces of the preceding school were 'Denise' and 'Francillon' [works by Dumas the younger], plays emphatically 'feminine,' which glorified the 'weak creature' even in her failings. The school of the Free Theater assumed a position exactly opposite. It set itself the task of exposing to us the egoism, pettiness, and falsity of woman. I am aware that men were not spared either, for the thesis of the new theater was that humanity as a whole is bad and despicable, and even grotesque in its viciousness. But, in contrast with what had been the rule before on the stage, woman appeared to us even baser and lower. The mother was represented as a mercenary schemer anxious to sell her daughter to the richest husband, while she was often the accomplice of the daughter in infamous deceptions of the husband. The husband was a sensual beast, prompted either by financial or amatory instincts. The young girl was cold, calculating, commercial. You can review the entire repertory of the Free Theater without finding a single feminine sentiment free either from cupidity or from lubricity.

"And what happened? The plays of the new theater, after reaping the success to which the advent of some real talents and the boldness of the departure entitled them, fell into a disrepute such as I have not encountered in the history of all literature. Not only are these plays no longer produced, they are not even written. Those who were most clever appear to have realized that they had deceived themselves, while some of the new dramatists, from whom fine work may be expected, have temporarily ceased writing—the only attitude worthy of artists who have begun to doubt their artistic principles."

Since the disappearance of the Free Theater, another school has arisen, says M. Prévost, a school without definite ideas, without great artistic talent. It has succeeded; its plays have proved profitable and popular. Why? Because "it treats woman with indulgence, with tenderness, often with aggressive love. Women appear in the plays of this school, not indeed perfect and superior, but capable of disinterestedness, of devotion, of pathetic suffering. In fine, the theater has once more become feminine, and success has returned to the theater." However, concludes M. Prévost, there is no objection to a theater devoted to women's claims if it guards itself against becoming too feminine and not enough of a theater. It may cause dramatists to meditate fruitfully on the rôle of woman in the theater.

LEONARDO DA VINCI—ARTIST AND SCIENTIST.

THE late Viktor Rydberg, one of the most illustrious of Swedish philosophers and novelists, delivered a lecture several years ago, before the students of Stockholm University, on Leonardo da Vinci, "philosopher, mathematician, physiologist, geologist, metallurgist, botanist, anatomist, engineer, musician, extemporizing poet, architect, sculptor, and painter." This lecture, done into English by Anna von Rydingsvard, is published in *The International* (August). Professor Rydberg brings out very clearly the marvelous versatility of da Vinci, as evinced not only in his work but in his writings and especially in his note-books published in 1893. On one and the same leaf of these note-books, we are told, "mechanics, painting, anatomy, astronomy, crowd upon each other, often called up by something that met his eye during his wanderings." He studied the flight of birds for twenty-five years to discover some law that might be



LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Painted by himself. After the engraving by Raphael Morghen.

applied to airships. He was a predecessor of Copernicus; a pioneer in the science of geology. But we let Professor Rydberg tell the story:

"If one follows Leonardo on his life's career, one is compelled to ask how he found time, during certain periods, to engage in painting, which he, according to his own statement, considered the highest of all the arts and his real vocation in life.

"For several years he was in the service of different Italian or foreign princes, as military or civil engineer. He built canals and fortified cities; he was a surveyor; he constructed parachutes, and new kinds of hoisting-apparatus; he invented boring-mills, planing-machines, stone-saws, shearing implements, potter's wheels, a new kind of drawbridge, blasting-machines, cannon, and bombarding machines.

"He was always deeply absorbed in the most difficult mathematical problems, and had an essential share in the most celebrated work of the mathematician Luca Paciolis: 'De divina proportione.' Together with the renowned anatomist Marco della Torre, he studied anatomy more thoroughly than any of his contemporaries. He discovered the camera-obscura; he founded the theory of the wave-motion of the sea; instituted geological investigations when geology did not yet exist; discovered many important facts in botany, and was the first man of his time in his knowledge of optics and acoustics. . . .

"For everything Leonardo had eyes, and it was with delight he saw and reflected upon the seen. The motive power that urged him to all his wanderings was his sense of beauty. He gazed at the setting sun; its image penetrated to his brain and opened a multitude of thought channels; ideas from these met and formed into intuition of universal laws which rendered Leonardo a predecessor of Copernicus. He broke a leafy branch from a tree, or perhaps a flower, in order to observe it from a painter's point of view; but the reflected picture of the branch in his brain approached memory pictures of other branches or blossoms which

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he had seen or painted, and instantly he discovered a law of phyllotaxy, a law for the arrangement of leaves on the stem.

"Among the collection of Leonardo's drawings owned by the Queen of England, and which are preserved at Windsor Castle, are to be found, besides his admirable anatomical charts, a number of flower and fruit studies. It is impossible, so say those who have seen them, to discover where the work of the artist ends and that of the scientist begins in those studies. They are not separable; they are one. One sees there, for example, a raspberry bush with its leaves and blossoms. One can count the pistils and stamens; one can follow with exactitude the system of veining in the leaves, and the various indentures of their margins. They would be perfectly reliable illustrations to a botanical work, and yet they are as a whole something entirely different—true art productions, inspired by a love, a sense of beauty.

"The same is also the case with his anatomical drawings. In their place of preservation in Windsor Castle they were for a long time inaccessible to investigators. One of the first, or perhaps the first, who was allowed to examine them was the anatomist, Dr. Knox, some time between 1850 and 1860. They filled him with astonished admiration, and he has since written a treatise upon them.

"Another anatomist, Professor Lange, of the University of Vienna, has also examined them, and frequently refers to them in his work, 'Anatomie der äusseren Formen,' published in 1884. He draws attention to the extraordinary minuteness and exactitude of Leonardo's observations. And yet one sees immediately that it is not a keenly observant, scientific investigator only, but also an artist with genius, who has made them. To da Vinci so much more was visible than any previous anatomist had observed. The parts of the human body hidden under the skin seem lost in each other; in order to separate them, one must, as it were, discover them. When Leonardo draws the muscles of the arm he shows their connection with those of the chest and their origin and insertion, even to the condyle of the upper arm and to the collar bone; he observes them in action and in repose, in extension and in flexion, and in all this the sense of form manifests itself and leads Leonardo aright, while permitting him to see what others had never seen.

"He had emancipated himself from traditional beliefs—an act of independence which is attended with interminable difficulties and succeeds least with them who imagine themselves to be free from prejudice. All the universities of his day taught that the moon resembled a polished, spherical mirror, which reflected the sunlight. But as da Vinci gazed at her he recollected that when he painted a gold ball or any similar object in sunshine the spherical mirror or gold ball reflected the light from one point only; the moon did not appear in the heavens as a dark body with one single shining point, therefore the moon could not resemble a spherical mirror, in spite of what all the university professors might say. So reasoned Leonardo, and he came to the conclusion that the moon was a heavenly body somewhat resembling our earth, a world with mountains and plains, with continents and seas.

"Is it necessary for me to point out that this scientific discovery is offspring of artistic perceptions and the fantasy of the poet? Do not the theses of the physiologist Claude Bernard, of the chemist Liebig, and of so many other talented discoverers, that scientific methods and mere observation are not sufficient to carry forward investigation, strengthen this conclusion? Investigation demands power of imagination, something of the poet and artist, but combined with judgment.

"It is a universally acknowledged fact that we are least prepared to discover what lies hidden behind everyday phenomena, just because they appear so familiar, and consequently cloud our perceptions. The baker's apprentice who daily saw the rising of dough thought it absurd in the highest degree that a scientist should study the matter.

"'Can the simpleton not understand,' said he, 'that it is the yeast that does it?'

"That the yeast did it was nothing remarkable to him, but the investigator of the yeast phenomenon opened the way which led to our understanding of microbes, not to mention the reconstruction by it of brewing methods, and other branches of practical industry. It is necessary to have something of the child's wonder, surprise, and curiosity in order to receive benefit, artistically or scientifically, from phenomena of everyday occurrence. This is *naïveté* in its highest meaning. And this *naïveté* was possessed by Leonardo da Vinci. He preserved it all his life, just as he preserved throughout life somewhat of the beauty which was fascinating in the boy and youth.

"Thus, he was digging a moat round a city situated on a mountain, when, in the section of earth laid bare, he found a stratum in which snail and mussel-shells and other petrifactions were mingled. Thousands of people had seen such before. The majority had thought nothing of it. Some had wondered and referred the matter to the learned men of the university. The doctors of theology had then explained the matter just as a cardinal in our time explained it: these snails and mussels had never been alive. They were models of animal forms called forth by God's creative thought, by it constructed of the dust of the earth, but they had never had the breath of life breathed into them.

"Leonardo, regarding them again with the child's curiosity, the artist's love of form, and the thinker's meditativeness, saw that these snails were such as he had seen in the sand on the seashore, and gradually the groundwork of a new science, geology, was revealed to his mind. He saw continents take form, mountains arise, the world of waters roll itself away.

"Leonardo was a remarkable singer and player of stringed instruments. It was in this capacity he was called to one of the courts where he tarried. Observation of the vibration of strings led him to scientific discoveries. He studied the ocean's billows and discovered the theory of undulation. The falling of locks of hair on the human head furnished him a subject for further theoretical examination. In the waves of the sea and those locks of hair, he found the same law. When he painted his madonnas he knew that the motion of the hair masses follows two tempos; the one lies in their weight, the other in their elasticity. His explanations of what he saw usually began in the form of a clear poetic image before they assumed a theoretic form.

"During all the flights of this man into the realms of human knowledge and understanding it was the painter's art, its demands, its advancement, which lay first and foremost on his heart. That is the harbor from which he launched out on voyages of discovery, the haven to which he returned with the rich treasures resulting from his explorations. One learns this from his so-called painter's book, the signature of which is preserved in the Vatican."

The majority of da Vinci's artistic creations have been overtaken by an unfortunate fate, due to his scientific love for experiment. Instead of confining himself to the old technic for mural painting, he gave rein every now and then to his passion for experiment, and, in order to produce a deeper tone than that given by water-colors, he used oil-paints. The result is that most of his work has been wholly or partially destroyed, his "Last Supper" having required restoration as early as the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Rare Manuscripts Needed for American Libraries.—*Harper's Weekly* speaks about an ineffectual search made recently in the libraries of New York for photographic reproductions of important classical manuscripts. The failure of this search leads *The Weekly* to the following comments:

"It is doubtful if there are to-day in America complete photographic reproductions of any half-dozen important manuscripts in Greek, Latin, Saxon, Old High-German, Gothic, or Icelandic. When American scholars can compare the earliest Anglo-Saxon manuscripts with the manuscript of Ulphilas, or with those of the earliest Icelandic sagas; when without leaving the room they can call down from the shelves exact reproductions of Scriptural, Homeric, Horatian, or Virgilian manuscripts; when questions which concern the arrangement of verse, the marking of accent, the variations in spelling, and a hundred other things which a scholar must know, can be settled in a New York library—then it will be easily possible for New York to produce scholars who will be accepted in England and Germany as the highest authorities in their specialties.

"Within the last ten years it has become easily possible to make a photographic engraving of a Greek manuscript which will give with absolute fidelity every accent and breathing marked in the original. The student who has learned to appreciate the importance of what the early part of the century overlooked as mere triviality can feel assured in the use of such a reproduction that he could learn nothing more if he had the original before him. Why, then, it is natural to ask, is not every important library in the United States provided with such reproductions of all the really valuable manuscripts of the world?"

The editor thinks that agitation of the subject will result in such collections, if the libraries will combine together to defray the cost of such reproductions.

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SCIENCE.

ELECTRICAL COOKING: ITS COST AND EFFICIENCY.

THE following interesting practical tests, made by Prof. John Price Jackson, are described by him in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at its July meeting and printed in *The Electrical World* (July 31). After stating that the primary object of his experiments was to find a satisfactory method of cooking without risk of fire, he thus describes the electrical-cooking apparatus used:

"The stoves are round disks of iron, on the under side of which the heating wires are embedded in a non-conducting, non-combustible compound. The oven is a box, so thoroughly heat-insulated that the outside metal covering never reaches a temperature uncomfortable to the hand. The broiler is made of a corrugated metal surface, slightly tipped from the horizontal, with a drip groove at the lower edge for catching the meat juices. The flatirons are similar in construction to the stoves, the larger one having a low heat switch, which enables the operator to control the heat.

"In all these appliances the heating-coils are so arranged that the energy is largely concentrated at useful points. They are also supplied with supports and cases which will not conduct heat."

After giving tables in which he states the amount of electric power necessary to cook each article for breakfast, dinner, and supper, he concludes that the average cost of cooking a meal electrically is 13.1 cents. In the same way he found that to cook the same meal with coal would cost only 3.15 cents. The expense, therefore, is enormously greater with electricity. But there are compensating advantages. Says Professor Jackson:

"The results of the cooking-tests seem to indicate that for the ordinary cooking of a family for the whole year the expense would be larger than would be ordinarily acceptable, notwithstanding the great advantages in other respects. However, in the following classes their utility should be great:

"1. For light-housekeeping, such as is practised in small city apartments, or in many large houses during the summer months, no other method presents so many desirable features. The dirt of coal and ashes, disagreeable gases and abnormal temperatures due to a coal-stove are entirely obviated. . . . For similar purposes coal-oil, gas, or gasoline are frequently used, but with the inherent disadvantages of greater heat in the room, offensive odors, comparative uncleanliness, and danger.

"2. This form of cooking apparatus could be used with facility in boarding-houses and restaurants for purposes which require an even temperature, such as is needed in baking griddle-cakes, boiling eggs, etc.

"3. Where electricity is available, nothing could be more convenient than a small electrical stove, requiring 300 or 400 watts, for the many uses to which at present the alcohol flame is put, such as the afternoon tea-kettle, chafing-dish, toaster, etc. This use of alcohol is most unsafe as regards danger from fire, and could well be discarded for electricity, which is absolutely safe when properly installed, as well as being more convenient and better in other respects.

"4. In the shop, the glue-pot, solder-pot, brazing-iron, etc., can be heated advantageously by electricity, and one of the most gratifying consequences of our experiments has been the decision to put such an equipment in our college shops.

"5. The test of the electrical flatirons showed them more economical than the old form, when the saving of labor is taken into account. Not only is there a saving in time, but the severity of labor is much lessened. Our experience was that a laundress who had used an electrical iron would be exceedingly unwilling to go back to the old form.

"A small flatiron of 2 or 3 amperes attached to the ordinary lighting fixture in a dressing-room is a great convenience; and with an electric tea-kettle and curling-iron are destined to become essentials in the modern home.

"Concerning the questions whether the use of electricity had proved satisfactory in its operations in the cooking tests described, the housekeeper in charge said: 'The instruments were excellent in every respect. We were able to cook more rapidly, to keep the heat at just the right point, and could readily prevent over-cooking or under-cooking. While we were using electricity every dish was perfect. When I think of these advantages, and of the cleanliness and convenience of the utensils, I sincerely hope that some of them at least may be retained in the house permanently.'"

Editorial comment on these tests brings out some of the advantages of electricity still more clearly. Says the editor of *The Electrical World:*

"While it is apparent from Professor Jackson's figures that in the item of apparent cost electrical-cooking methods will not easily bear comparison with the time-honored coal-burning range, still it is doubtful if the additional cost of electrical cooking is not more than compensated for by the enormous increase in convenience and cleanliness over the older method.

"While it appears that, as compared with the ordinary coal-range, the electric method costs about five times as much for fuel, no mention is made in Professor Jackson's article of the savings in time and cleanliness and health which are insured by the more modern method. Even with the price of current as high as ten cents per kilowatt hour it does not seem extravagant to use electricity in this way for many purposes for which other heating methods are now employed. Leaving out of the question the number of applications to general heating which can be so satisfactorily performed through the agency of the electric current, and considering only that of cooking, it seems as if the appearance of electrical-cooking utensils at a time when many families are resorting to apartment-house methods of living is peculiarly timely. The coal-stove, using comparatively cheap fuel, is highly inefficient and results in heating and vitiating the air of the apartment in which it is placed. Besides this it produces quantities of ashes to be removed and requires also the continual handling of coal. To obviate these difficulties in many cases oil, gas, or gasoline-stoves have been used, but these, while obviating the nuisance of ashes and coal, add the dangers of explosion and fire and the even more abhorrent nuisance of vile odors, while their products of combustion are generally allowed to escape into the air, which they vitiate to a marked degree. It is only in the electric-stove that the advantages of all these forms of cooking-instruments are combined and the apparent limit of simplicity, cleanliness, and efficiency reached at once."

In short, it seems likely that electrical cooking will win acceptance, as electric lighting has already done, not by its cheapness, but by its neatness, efficiency, and ease of control.

The Origin of Some Popular Seaside Resorts.—The geological relations of the islands along the New England coast have been carefully studied by Arthur Hollick, who gives some of his latest conclusions as follows in a paper printed in the "Transactions of the New York Academy of Science": "Block Island has been brought into a line geologically with Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. They all had their origin in one series of cause and effect. They manifestly represent remnants of the former coastal plain which consisted of cretaceous and tertiary sands, gravels, clays, and marls. The glacier of the Ice age squeezed upward and pushed forward these incoherent strata into a series of contorted folds along its line of furthest advancement, depositing on top the detritus of the moraine. The ridge so formed was at first continuous, but with the gradual sinking of the coast, and the action of the ocean, the less elevated portions have succumbed, and only the highest parts, now represented by these islands, remain above water. All the facts point to this conclusion, and even the most superficial observation shows that the phenomena of submergence and erosion are in active operation at the present time. Should they continue in the future it requires but little prevision to appreciate that Block Island and the islands to the eastward will continue to shrink in size, disappear, and eventually form merely parts of the shoals which now connect and surround them. Montauk Point will continue to recede, and, by the submergence of the low, narrow strip of land in the vicinity of Canoe Place, a new island will be formed from what remains of the Point."

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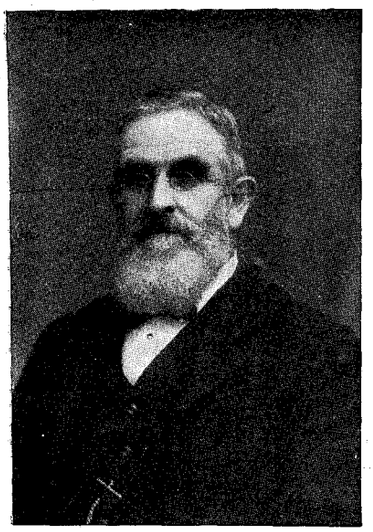
AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING.

THE meetings of the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science, always interesting events, are doubly interesting to Americans this year, for they both take place on this continent and within a few miles of each other—the American meeting first, at Detroit, beginning on August 9, and the British at Toronto on August 18. It is thus possible for the English and American men of science to attend each other's meetings, and this gives an international aspect to the affair, as was the intention of its promoters. *Science* says in a leading editorial:

"The visit of the British Association to Montreal in 1884 gave a considerable impulse to science in America. The meeting of our own association in that year was attended by three hundred British men of science, the total attendance, 1,249, being the largest in its history. In the thirteen years that have since elapsed science in America has made a great forward movement. The scientific research accomplished at our universities now surpasses that of the British universities; the work done under our Government is greater than in any other country; our scientific journals have doubled in number and increased in influence. If our association has scarcely kept abreast of the great progress of science, this is the proper time to give it a due place in the scientific economy."



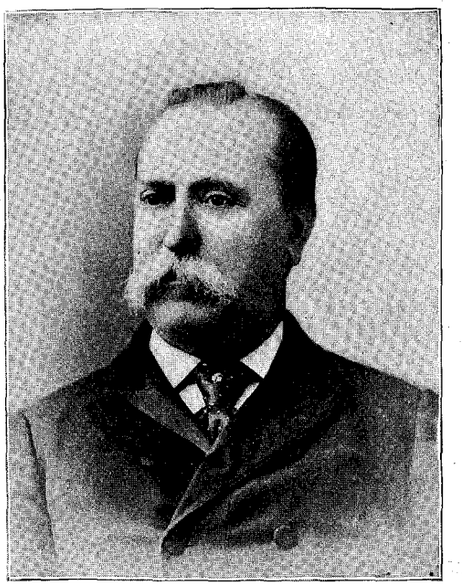
SIR JOHN EVANS,
President of the British Association.

The attendance of the two meetings includes some of the best known students in science among the English-speaking peoples. In both associations two presidents are prominent, the retiring and the incoming officer, besides which a president for the following meeting is also elected. In the British Association it is the incoming president who delivers the presidential address, and this will be this year the duty of Sir John Evans, the antiquarian and numismatist. The following brief particulars regarding him are from a notice in *The Electrical World*:

"He was born in Leicestershire in 1823, and afterward removed to Hertfordshire, of which county he has been high sheriff, an office held in much greater honor in England than in this country. He has also held other public offices, and has been a manufacturer of paper for many years, and president of the Paper-Makers' Association. He was president of the Geological Society in 1875–76, and of the Anthropological Institute in 1878–79; of the Society of Antiquarians 1885–91; and of the Numismatic Society continuously since 1875. He has published works on the coins of ancient Britain, and on the stone and bronze implements of the ancient inhabitants of the British Isles; also on implements found in the drift. His antiquarian and numismatic collections are among the finest in Great Britain."

The retiring president is Lord Lister, the eminent surgeon, inventor of the antiseptic mode of treatment that has wrought such wonders in modern surgical practise.

In the American Association it is the retiring president that delivers the presidential address. The post was held by the late Prof. E. D. Cope, and his place was taken by the senior retiring vice-president, Prof. Theodore N. Gill. The incoming president, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard, presides over this meeting, but delivers no address until the next year, when he turns over his office to his successor. Of Professor Gill's address Dr. Marcus Benjamin says in *The Scientific American*, that at the request of the council it will take the form of a critical description of Cope's contributions to science. No one, we are assured, is more competent to attempt this task than Professor Gill, for he



PROF. THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL.

has been the friend and fellow worker of Professor Cope in similar lines since the early sixties, when the two young men were fellow students in natural history under Professor Baird in the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Benjamin gives the following brief sketches of Professor Gill and Professor Gibbs:

"Theodore Nicholas Gill, who ranks among the very first of American zoologists, is a native of New York city, where he

PROF. WOLCOTT GIBBS.

was born on March 21, 1837. His early education was received in private schools and from private tutors, and then he studied law, but never was admitted to the bar. As he grew to manhood he developed an interest in natural science, and during the winter of 1857–58 he visited Barbados, Trinidad, and other West

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Indian islands for Mr. D. Jackson Stewart, for whom he collected shells and other specimens in natural history. . . . In 1859 he visited Newfoundland and studied its fauna, and in 1860 prepared a report of the fishes of the northwest boundary for the State Department.

"It was about this time that he came to Washington, which has since been his home, and in 1862 he became librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. This office he held until 1866, when the library was transferred to the Capitol, where he was continued in service until 1874, having become chief assistant. Subsequent to the last-named date he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to studies in natural history, and is a daily worker in the Smithsonian Institution, having since 1894 held the honorary office of associate in zoology on the scientific staff of the National Museum."

Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, the incoming president, was born in New York, February 21, 1822, and holds the Rumford professorship of chemistry at Harvard. He is, says Dr. Benjamin—

"the only American who has ever received an election to honorary membership in the German Chemical Society. He is one of the four surviving original members of the National Academy of Sciences, and in which he has held the office of foreign secretary, becoming in 1896 the president of that body. Professor Gibbs has long been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as far back as 1866 was a vice-president of that organization.

"At the meeting held last year, when it was proposed to hold a joint meeting with the British Association, the nominating committee, in casting about for the most distinguished American scientist to represent the American Association, were prompt to recognize the fact that the president of the National Academy of Sciences was indeed the most eminent living American scientist. The wisdom of this choice was universally conceded, and the American Association quickly ratified the action of their committee."

The proposition, first made in 1884, that these reunions should be made a regular thing by the organization of a congress of some sort, has been renewed. *Science* says of it:

"For reasons which we need not repeat, the advantages of an international conference seem to outweigh the difficulties, and we should like to see steps taken at the meetings of the American and British associations for the organization of a congress to meet in 1900. Should it, however, be thought that the time has not yet come, then we should be glad to see the national associations undertake in alternation to give their meetings an international character. This will to a certain extent be accomplished this year by the British Association. Arrangements should be made next week to secure the representation of foreign associations and societies by delegates at the next meeting of the American Association on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary."

Self-Loading Pistol.—A recoil-pistol, self-loading on the principle of the Maxim gun, has been invented by Mauser, the famous German maker of small arms. *The Engineering Magazine* says that "the general arrangement of the arm is that of the modern magazine guns, on a smaller scale, the principal difference being in the sliding breech-block and firing mechanism, the force of the recoil throwing the block back and at the same time compressing a long spiral spring, which returns it after the cartridge has been fed upward. So long as the trigger is drawn back, the firing continues, while, if the trigger be released, the weapon remains loaded and cocked, ready for action upon the next pull of the finger. The cartridges are fastened together in charges of ten, which can be very quickly loaded into the magazine. The pistol is also made for twenty cartridges at a loading. The rapidity of fire is, of course, the great point, and, it is stated, eighty shots a minute can be successfully fired. No attempt is made to cool the barrel, as is done in the Maxim gun, but no ill effects appear from this omission. A ten-shot pistol of this type was fired 2,200 times as rapidly as possible, without being cooled or cleaned, and operated perfectly without apparent injury, while no appreciable wear upon the parts was visible after 10,000 shots. The extent to which such a weapon will be found useful in actual warfare may be questioned, since the waste of ammunition in proportion to the execution is likely to be large, but, considered as a mechanical device, it is certainly a most ingenious production, and possibly may lead to another revision of the small arms of more than one nation, should the recoil principle be demonstrated of sufficient practical value to demand further extension."

A THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

THE origin of life on our planet has always been a puzzle to evolutionists. Most of them have not cared to make any attempt to solve it, but have contented themselves with working out a scheme of the development of organisms from lower to higher forms. A recent attempt to explain the change from mineral to organic matter by the action of purely physical forces is made by Charles Morris in a paper read before the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and published in full in their "Proceedings" for the current year. We quote below a brief abstract of Mr. Morris's theory from *The American Naturalist* (August):

"There was a time in the earth's history when chemical inaction prevailed, on account of high temperature and unfavorable physical conditions, but, on the formation of an ocean of highly heated waters, holding in solution a variety of elementary substances and simple compounds, chemism grew active, and became more energetic as the waters increased in depth and in variety and volume of their contents. Many complex minerals were very likely then formed and deposited as rock formations. As the ocean became freed from its abundance of foreign material inorganic chemistry decreased, until now it has practically ceased, oxidation having reduced nearly all substances to a state of chemical fixity.

"As the waters of the primeval ocean slowly cooled, and inorganic chemism declined in activity, organic chemism probably set in, aided by the solar rays. The material for this new phase of action had been prepared and existed abundantly in the water and air. It may have had its origin in an early reaction between carbon dioxid and the elements of water, yielding the hydrocarbons; and subsequently between these and nitrogen, yielding the far more complex albuminous compounds.

"Many of the preceding mineral molecules were quite complex in composition, and it is reasonable to suppose that still more complex molecules arose under conditions restraining the activity of oxygen. Seed forms of organic substance may have first appeared—simple carbon compounds. These would serve as the basis of more complex molecules, and there may have been a long-continued process of deoxidation and formation of higher carbon and nitrogen compounds until true organic matter appeared and the chemistry of life came fairly into play.

"Further the author remarks that 'the conditions favoring the development of organic material were transitory, and no longer exist. Organic chemistry emerged from a vitally active stage of inorganic chemistry. It could not well arise from the existing passive stage of inorganic chemistry.'"

THE EVOLUTION OF A MACHINE.

AN editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (July) notes that in the development of one mechanism from another, just as in the world of organisms, there are often many useless survivals. Parts that were essential to the parent machine are kept, sometimes in a modified form, in the descendant, altho their usefulness is a thing of the past. This fact has often been noted in the case of costume, and the two buttons on the back of a frock-coat are frequently cited as an example. The editorial that we have mentioned applies it, among other things, to the horseless carriage. Says the writer:

"The theory of evolution has been applied to the mechanical as well as the animal world, and it is sometimes quite possible to trace the descent of a piece of machinery from various details of its construction. Thus many of the earlier woodworking machines were built upon wooden frames, and when iron frames

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were substituted, the lines of the wooden construction were followed for a long time, altho quite unsuited to the changed material. Similarly when railroads were first started in England, the carriages for personal transportation were constructed by making a long body frame, mounted upon trucks, and placing on it three stage-coach bodies, all being well bolted together. The traveling public was thus given accommodations which, in interior arrangements at least, resembled very closely those to which they had been accustomed, and after some demurring the new order of things was gradually accepted. As the art of car-building progressed, however, it was soon found much better to construct the whole affair as one piece of work, but the influence of custom was so strong that the British railway carriage is still built on the stage-coach model, and it is to this cause, rather than to any other, that the compartment system owes its being. Altho the carriage is practically built as one vehicle, it is ornamented on the outside by moldings, curved to follow the old lines of the stage-coach body, and even when these moldings are omitted in the lower-class carriages, curved stripes of paint are put on to tell the story of the evolution of the car from the coach.

"But there are other examples of the absurdity of imitating in form a construction of which the need no longer exists. The motor carriage is already in evidence, and it, too, bears the earmarks of its horsy, tho horseless, origin. One of the latest forms of these carriages bears all over indications of the existence of the horse that isn't there. In front there is a high leather dash-board to protect the riders against the splashing from the heels of the absent animal, while the finish of the heavy trimmings could only have emanated from the establishment of a builder of carriages made for horses, and the whole vehicle looks as if it ought to have a pair of lively animals in front of it to make it look complete. It is, indeed, difficult to get rid of old ideas even when the necessity of their presence is absent; but the mental inertia which makes such things possible is probably inherent in human nature, and its elimination requires a long course of education and experience."

Downward Draft in Furnaces.—Heated air or other gas naturally rises, and this fact is generally used to create a draft in furnaces and stoves, whereby the products of combustion are carried away and fresh air is drawn into the fire at the bottom. Yet in some modern furnaces a downward draft is now produced artificially, and in a recent paper read before the National Association of Steam Engineers, Mr. A. B. Hazard gives good reasons for the universal adoption of this practise. In a notice of the paper in *The Engineering Magazine*, July, occur these passages:

"Mr. A. B. Hazard makes strong claims for the advantages of down-draft, in the application of which the green coal is placed upon the top of the fire, and the air is forced downward through the grate. He claims that in this system there is complete combustion of gas; complete combustion of the fuel; no deposit of soot or tar; a positive and rapid circulation of water in the water-tube grates, which, with down-draft, are in the hottest part of the fire; no cooling of the hot furnace and boiler by throwing open the doors of the combustion-chamber, as in the up-draft systems; much greater durability of grates; increase of steaming capacity over that of boilers of the same size fired in the ordinary way; and perfect smoke consumption. Of course, if these claims are sustained in practise, the logical result, increased efficiency, must inevitably follow. This is claimed to be from 'ten to fifty per cent., depending on the kind of boiler, and upon other conditions.' We do not desire to be understood as indorsing the claims made by Mr. Hazard, but we present them, in substance, for what they are worth as indicating merit in the down-draft system."

Poisoning from Canned Goods.—"We do not believe," says *The Lancet* (London, July 31), "that the mischief that now and again arises from the consumption of tinned food is referable to the presence of metal. Tin is a comparatively harmless metal, while the iron over which it is veneered is quite free from risk. The lead in the solder employed may, however, give rise to poisoning, but we believe that so well is the sealing process done that cases of this kind are rare. The dangers of tinned food generally arise from an inherent change in the food itself, and there is no doubt that the longer the food is preserved the greater is the chance of its being unwholesome, while, as is well known, as soon as the food thus preserved is exposed to the air certain changes rapidly set in, and for this reason the food should be partaken of as soon as possible after the tin is opened. Dr. Sykes, the medical officer of health of St. Pancras, makes what would appear to be a useful and practical suggestion in his annual report, which is that the law should provide that all tins containing tinned food shall have stamped upon them the date of tinning. Assuming that the correct date of tinning were thus stamped upon the tin the public would be able to judge in some measure of the wholesomeness of the contents, since it is reasonable to suppose that the enclosed food would not improve on prolonged keeping."

So-Called Sulfur-Rains.—"Among the superstitions engendered by ignorance of the laws of meteorology," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "we must include the 'showers of sulfur.' Without absolutely denying that the wind may be able to carry to great distances real sulfur coming from volcanoes, it is certain that the majority of such showers are due to quite another cause. At Bordeaux the phenomenon of the so-called sulfur shower is quite frequent; it is seen every year in April and May, chiefly with fine rain and west winds. Objects are covered by this rain with a very fine yellow powder, which collects in hollow places. This powder has no odor and is impalpable; but if it is examined with the microscope it may be shown to consist of kidney-shaped bodies swelled at both extremities. The origin of this yellow powder is not doubtful. Bordeaux is surrounded toward the south and west by vast pine forests. At the period of flowering, the pollen is carried by the wind up to the clouds, whence it falls with the rain. The special form of the corpuscles collected is absolutely identical with that of grains of vegetable pollen."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SPEAKING of light country railroads built for electric traction, *The Railroad Gazette* says: "Possibly this is just one of the classes of roads for which electricity is *not* adapted. It is the kind of road where the trains must be infrequent, when the load on the central station must be variable and irregular, where the fixed charges of the power and transmission-plant must be divided by a small car mileage. These are the conditions under which the use of electric energy is not economical, as we understand the matter. Indeed, it seems probable that before long many of these light electric country lines already built will go through the processes of foreclosure sales and liquidation. But . . . where the generating-station can be made to carry a uniform and reasonably large load, much of our objection disappears."

"THE people of George Stephenson's race have not kept railroads to themselves, but so far they have a long lead of the rest of the world in constructing them," says *The Railway Gazette*. "There is not much room in Great Britain for a great mileage, and in Europe, of the total 155,284 miles, only 20,977 miles are on British territory. But of the 26,890 miles in Asia, 18,700 miles are on such territory; in Africa 2,845 miles are out of 8,169; in America, of the 48,005 miles outside of the United States, 16,719 miles are British, and, of course, all the 13,888 miles in Australia. Altogether, there are 74,129 miles of railroad in the British possessions, which, added to the 181,717 miles in the United States (all the figures are for 1895) makes the considerable figure of 255,846 miles, which is nearly three fifths of the railroad of the world. And this takes no account of the 7,127 miles of Mexican railroad, all built with American and English capital and skill, and nearly all with their materials, nor of the countless lines built elsewhere in the four quarters of the globe with English money and skill and mostly with English iron and machinery. We seem to be preeminently the railroad race."

ANALYSIS OF SMOKE.—"Experiments made in the laboratories at Sibley College," says *The Industrial World*, "show that the usual figures for dense smoke per ton of fuel employed range from ten to twelve pounds of soot; of the latter, about one half was carbon, the remainder principally unconsumed hydrocarbons, ten to fifteen per cent. of ash, and, if collected outside of the furnace, perhaps two per cent. of moisture. It was found that no smoke was ever produced in an atmosphere of oxygen. With restricted air supply the maximum just stated was obtainable; but low-temperature combustion and restricted oxygen supply appeared to be the two main conditions favoring smoke production. Again, the composition of soot was found often to be substantially that of the coal from which it was produced. A reduction of the proportion of smoke made effects a reduction correspondingly and perhaps proportionately in the percentage of carbon contained in the soot. Thus, coal used at St. Louis was found to contain fifty per cent. carbon and thirty-six per cent. hydrocarbon, while its smoke contained twenty-five per cent. carbon and ten per cent. hydrocarbons. Where no hydrocarbons exist, smoke can not be produced by any fuel."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. NEWMAN SMYTH ON SUNDAY LAWS.

REV. NEWMAN SMYTH, D.D., of New Haven, Conn., gives an answer in the columns of *The Congregationalist* to inquiries which have been made of him concerning the new Sunday law in that State. The new statute, which is, in fact, only a reenactment of an old one with some slight changes, reads as follows:

"Every person who shall do any secular business or labor, except works of necessity or mercy, or keep open any shop, warehouse, or manufacturing establishment, or expose any property for sale, or engage in any sport between twelve o'clock Saturday night and twelve o'clock Sunday night, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars."

This new law follows exactly the phraseology of the old Sunday law except in these particulars: the words "or recreation," which occur after the word "sport" in the old law, are omitted in the new; the time is extended in the new law from midnight to midnight, instead of to six o'clock Sunday night; and the maximum fine is raised from four dollars to fifty.

In Dr. Smyth's opinion the new law is unwise and is doomed to failure. It does not command general assent, it is said, and will be a dead letter from the beginning over the greater part of the State. And Dr. Smyth expresses doubt that a good effect can be expected "in the long run, of making the statute-book an exhibition of moral laws, hung up for ornamental purposes only." Neither is it good public policy, he thinks, to put upon the statute books of a State impracticable moral legislation in the expectation that either by its general non-enforcement, or by the liberalizing interpretation of the courts, it will be made of no effect. As to the lines upon which a new Sunday law should be drawn Dr. Smyth has the following suggestions to make:

"Sunday legislation may justly restrain business competition and demands upon labor for the purpose of securing equal rights to a day of rest for all classes of people. Sunday laws, reasonably constructed on this principle, are securities of personal liberty. They protect the many for one day in seven from ruinous competition by the few. Our Sunday liquor laws, for example, are to be justified on this principle, apart from any interest of temperance. Without them no saloon-keeper, who desires a day of rest like other people, could keep his bar closed on the Sabbath, and not be driven out of the business by more greedy competitors who would sell drinks every hour of the week in which anything might be made by keeping open. An equal right of all classes to the day of rest, so far as such right can be maintained under the necessities of civilization—this is a sound principle of Sunday legislation. Whoever would despoil any class of such right violates a liberty essential not only to the physical well-being, but also to the claims of the home and the home life of the people. Much needs to be said, also, from the moral point of view concerning the selfishness of well-to-do people who require unnecessary labor from others on the Sabbath merely for their personal convenience, and from no real necessity.

"Again, Sunday legislation may be justly carried far enough to protect any one class or any particular locality from a violation of the quietness and orderliness of the day of rest. Unnecessary noises of all sorts, from the blowing of whistles, clanging of brass bands, and ringing too vigorously, at least, of harsh church-bells might fall within the possible scope of a good Sunday law. The police regulations of some German cities, which prohibit the marching of processions with bands or even the passing of heavily loaded wagons within certain prescribed limits of churches during their regular hours of service is a legitimate attempt to protect the interests of the whole community in the Sabbath-day.

"Sunday legislation, on the other hand, becomes questionable and is of doubtful effect in proportion as it aims by positive force of law to secure moral and religious results. The State may protect all classes in the legal right and liberty of a day of Sabbath rest; the State may within certain reasonable limits exercise police control over the personal liberty of some for the benefit of all; but, however the field may be policed, the church must sow the seed, and it is not the prime object of legislation to produce a moral harvest. The Connecticut Sunday laws, as reenacted by the last legislature, seem to me to be bad legislation, first, because the people do not expect the prosecuting officers to enforce it, and, secondly, because if the attempt were made to enforce it literally and in all directions the people would clamor to have the courts liberalize the law by an artificial interpretation of the saving clause, 'Except works of necessity and mercy.' A good Sunday law should say what it means, and mean no more than the fair common sense of the people will maintain."

"SATANISM" AND MODERN WITCHCRAFT.

OCCULTISM in most grotesque and monstrous forms has lately come to light in Paris and other French communities. For years there have appeared in the press vague rumors of a revival of "devil-worship," but until the publication of J. K. Huysmans's "Là-Bas" startled the literary circles of France, few attached any significance to the mysterious sects and their practises. Huysmans's book was a study in modern Satanism and was based on fact. It appears that a case is now pending in the Paris courts in which it is sought to annul the will of a decadent poet who committed suicide some time ago, on the ground that he was a Satanist and was in the habit of assisting at "black mass."

A scientific study of these tendencies has been made by M. Jules Bois, an eminent French writer and psychologist, author of "Le Satanisme et la Magie," and an interview with him on the same subject of modern magic and satanism is reported in the *Humanitarian* of London (August) by Marie A. Bellac. We quote as follows from the article:

"'I have studied the question of Satanism,' observed M. Bois in answer to a question, 'from the scientific or psychological point of view. Tho I have the greatest admiration and affection for my friend, J. K. Huysmans, he and I do not see eye to eye in these matters. I have instituted an exhaustive inquiry into the mental and moral state of those whose type of mind has led them to Satanism, for it should never be forgotten that this phase of occultism is as old as the world. Now the author of "Là-Bas" is, as you probably know, a convinced Catholic, and, I need hardly add, an entire believer in the personality of Satan. He regards the whole matter exclusively from that point of view. Thus, to him diabolical possession is a proved fact, and he has put it on record that according to his theory we move, not only in a world unrealized, but in a world peopled with evil spirits who play a great part in the lives of men. I need hardly add that as to one fact we are absolutely agreed, and that is in the actual reality of modern Satanism. We also both hold that Satanism possesses certain qualities that render it an eternal phase of human existence.'

"'And do you actually assert that the more terrible and sinister forms of medieval witchcraft are still with us, and that there are now actually living men and women who delight in human sacrifice?'

"'Certainly,' he answered calmly. 'Huysmans has exaggerated nothing in his now famous book. Indeed, even he has not described some of the horrible things that all those interested in this subject are perfectly aware of. As to the question of human sacrifices, of course it opens up a very wide subject. It is no longer possible to buy a child body and soul for five francs; but remember, it was perfectly easy to do so less than a hundred years ago. In many cases a live animal, generally a toad or a reptile, takes the place of the human sacrifice. There has never been a time when Satanists did not ascribe an enormous importance to this side of their strange ceremonies, but you must remember that they were not alone in this matter. Every religion in the world has passed through a sacrificial stage. Nay, I will go further and declare—altho you will probably be disinclined to believe me—that there is a scientific basis for this feeling. A friend of mine, Dr. Baraduc, has lately made some very extraordinary experiments. Working as a scientist, not as an occult-

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ist, he photographed the blood of animals, and found that certain shapes gathered in and about the fluid, sucking up a strength which, as it were, enabled them to materialize; and this many hours after the blood was cold. Probably many medical men would also allow that there was value in the blood-baths of the ancients. Satanists believe, of course, that there are certain forces in the spiritual world that absorb strength from a human, or indeed an animal sacrifice.'"

According to M. Bois, many more men than women are to-day engaged in these mysterious ceremonies and invocations. Middle-aged women, tired of life, seeking Faust-like a renewal of youth, join the Satan worshipers. Questioned in regard to the extent of the movement, M. Bois said:

"'Belgium is permeated with this form of occultism, and even in Great Britain there are several important secret societies of the sort. I have myself been on their track, and you can take it from me that I assert a fact. As to Paris, there are many centers—an especially important place of meeting for Satanists exists close to the Panthéon. . . . There are now in Paris many fortune-tellers who claim the same power, and some very strange stories can be told as to events that have actually occurred after a visit to one of these modern witches. In provincial France soothsayers retain much influence, and in Brittany a sorcerer is supposed to lose his power if he ever goes into a church.'

"'And are the Satanists linked to one another? I mean, has each center communication with others?'

"There is no doubt at all that the modern Satanists have an elaborate creed, elaborate prayers, and elaborate ceremonies, and these have changed exceedingly little through the ages. Many of the prayers actually used now are found in the oldest manuscripts dealing with the subject. Indeed, one of the most curious and to me most interesting sides of Satanism is its unchangeable character throughout the ages and the nations. The medieval Satanist was the anarchist of medieval society. Every hand was lifted against him, and he on his side did his best to injure the powers leagued against him.'

"'But is it not true that there has lately been a great revival of Satanism in France?'

"'It is true that only lately has the outside world waked up to what was going on in its midst. But at no time during the last hundred years has Satanism really disappeared. The black mass has often been said, and the complete description given of that ceremony in "Là-Bas" is absolutely true. *Spiritisme*, as we call it, has long been a far more powerful factor than would even now be believed.'"

Exorcism, it appears, is also practised by the Satan-worshipers. The two, indeed, are linked. M. Bois states that he is personally acquainted with the originals of the principal characters in Huysmans's story, and has assisted at an extraordinary exorcism ceremony performed by one of them.

WHERE ARE LUTHER'S REMAINS?—AN HISTORICAL CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

IN the famous old castle church in Wittenberg, upon the door of which Luther nailed his ninety-five theses, there are found side by side two graves, the brass plates upon them stating that these are the last resting-places of Luther and Melanchthon. For generations it has been maintained by many historians that one of these graves was empty and that Luther's body had been secretly removed during the terrible days of the Schmalkaden war, shortly after the death of the reformer. This uncertainty has now been removed, and it has been definitely settled that the bones of Luther still repose where they were originally placed by his friends. We are indebted for this information to the leading Luther biographer of the times, the veteran Prof. Dr. Julius Koestlin, of the University of Halle, who in the last number of the *Studien und Kritiken* publishes the full details of the rediscovery of Luther's remains. The article in question has also appeared as a separate pamphlet. The leading facts are the following:

The castle church in Wittenberg was being renovated on a grand style, this work covering a period of half a dozen years. It was undertaken chiefly at the instigation of the German crown prince, who, as Emperor Frederick III., died before the completion of the restoration. When the work was begun in 1886 an effort was made to find the remains of the two reformers. The bones of Melanchthon were soon discovered at a depth of 1.4 meters [4.6 feet] together with the remnants of a wooden and zinc coffin placed in a vaulted grave. Luther's grave was opened to the same depth, but no sign of a coffin or body appeared, and orders from the Government put a stop to further investigations. But in 1892, when the restoration was practically completed, the doubts as to the presence of Luther's bones in the church made so famous by him were so pronounced, especially in the city of Wittenberg, that on the 14th of February of that year, on the morning of the Sunday Septuagesimæ, two of the leading contractors decided to determine definitely whether the doubt had any foundation or not. They accordingly again opened the grave, and at the depth of 2 meters [6½ feet] the remains of a coffin and of a body were found. Unlike Melanchthon, Luther was not buried in a vaulted grave, but his coffin, made of wood and zinc, had been covered with dirt. The discoverers state that the bones were still in a reasonably good condition, but of garments or shroud there were no signs. The two men covered the grave carefully and removed all traces of their work. The old brass plate which covered the grave for three centuries was again put into its place. The secret of this discovery was kept by these men until recently, when in the interest of historical truth they deemed it their duty to give detail and authentic information of their find to the chief Luther scholar of Germany. Nothing was removed from the grave except a small piece of zinc, which Professor Koestlin also saw and examined. He regards the historical doubts as to Luther's remains being actually where they were originally placed as settled beyond question, and the leading church periodicals accept this view.—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SMALL-SALARIED PREACHERS.

RECENTLY published statistics of the Southern Methodist Church brought out the fact that in a recent year the sum of $2,177,418.58 had been paid out to 4,600 pastors in that denomination, making the average salary only $473.35. The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, South) makes the figures last named the heading of an editorial, in which, among other things, it says:

"An annual salary of $473.35 represents a daily income of about $1.25, and on this sum the Methodist preacher is expected to pay house rent, and under all circumstances to support himself and family and make a respectable appearance in society. However poor his people may be, however unable to pay even the pittance allowed him, his wife must be well-dressed, his children must look neat, and his own clothing must be respectable. In addition, whenever a subscription is raised in his church for any purpose, save for his own salary, he is expected to give, and, if he does not, is often unjustly, and sometimes cruelly, criticised. He is subjected to additional expense from the fact that his house is the home of visiting brethren whom he must entertain and who come to him as a matter of course whenever they arrive in his neighborhood, in perfect confidence that they will be received and made as welcome as his means will admit. His children must be educated, and education, even in the public schools, costs money for books and material. Once every year he is compelled to take a journey, often of many miles, to his annual conference, and he is also expected to visit his district conference, a journey of less length, but still involving an expense he is ill-prepared to meet.

"It is true, that there are thousands of men in this country who live and support families on a smaller annual income than the average paid to our pastors, but it should be remembered that the Methodist preacher in any community is expected to mingle with the best society in his church. If he could live like a day-laborer, a day-laborer's wages would answer the purpose, but he can not. The most serious problem presented to our preachers is that of supporting their families during the year and pro-

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viding the means for a decent suit of clothing in which to attend the annual conference. How many small inconveniences, how much pinching and scraping, how much limitation of ways to means, how much actual misery is represented by the threadbare coat of a Methodist preacher, the world never knows and never will know."

A DEFINITION OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

THE doctrine of papal infallibility as taught by the Roman Catholic Church is so often assailed from various quarters and so often misunderstood, that the following definition of infallibility as given by the New York *Freeman's Journal*, a leading exponent of the Roman Catholic faith, will be read with interest. In preliminary paragraphs, *The Journal* speaks of the necessity of the doctrine to the integrity of the church and the faith. "Infallibility," it says, "is an essential prerogative of the papacy, and it is a necessary consequence of the primacy. All his other privileges would fail if the Pope could err in teaching." Again, it is argued that an infallible church must have an infallible head, and that to reject the one is to reject the other. The rejection of infallibility, in fact, is said to be tantamount to uprooting from nature the very idea of a God. From this *The Journal* proceeds to say:

"The church is said to be infallible when the body of the bishops unite with the Pope in a decree on faith or morals. The Holy Ghost so assists them that error is impossible. This is in keeping with the promises of Christ, namely, that the Holy Ghost shall teach her all truth. The Pope is endowed with a similar prerogative when, in his capacity of supreme pastor, he teaches the entire church. It must not be forgotten that papal infallibility is confined to rather narrow limits. The article defined is to be an exposition of divine revelation, or an interpretation of divine law. Matters of human legislation do not fall within the range of infallibility. The Pope also must speak in his official capacity, as teacher of the entire church. Here there is no absurdity and no undue assumption of power. It is simply a consequence of the words of our divine Lord: 'I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; confirm thy brethren.' It would be absurd to hold that the prayer of Christ for St. Peter was not granted, or that He failed in providing against the possibility of error. In praying for Peter our divine Lord had in view the good of the church, which was to last forever. Error is just as possible to-day as it was in the days of Peter, and the salvation of the human race has not become less dear to the divine heart of Jesus. All the successors of Peter have the same privileges as he had, for the duty of feeding the lambs and the sheep is equally incumbent on all. The faith of Peter never failed. Through all the long line of Roman pontiffs not one taught unsound doctrine or proved recreant to duty in conniving at error.

"Infallibility is not impeccability. The Pope may sin, but he can not err as supreme pastor in teaching the entire church. Altho capable of sinning, yet the Roman pontiffs, with scarcely an exception, present an unbroken line of heroic virtues. Even if their lives were less upright, this would not render God less powerful to choose them as the instruments of His grand designs. The inspired writers of the Old and New Testaments were not all men of spotless lives. David, Solomon, Peter, and Paul sinned against the Lord, but the sacred pages attributed to them are not less divinely inspired. The infallibility of the Pope preserves unity of faith. It was not the will of Jesus to have His church tossed about by every wind of doctrine. Controversies arise and false opinions are advanced, but when Rome speaks the cause is finished. It is not more difficult to admit papal infallibility than to believe in the special assistance of the Holy Spirit to every individual reader of the Bible. For three hundred years the Bible was extolled as the only infallible rule of faith. The authority of the church was despised, and the common father of the faithful was reviled as the sworn enemy of the holy book. Numberless systems sprang up, and all found in the Bible a groundwork for their conflicting religious theories. The sacred pages were on every one's lips, and the most degrading vices, as well as the most exalted virtues, claimed the sanction of the Word of God. At length the flood-tide of error has come. Self-constituted critics declare that divine revelation is not in accord with scientific truth. The inspiration of the Bible is assailed and its veracity impugned. Book after book is rejected, but papal infallibility stands as a rock to strike back the waves of error. History is merely repeating itself. In every age the popes guarded the written word with anxious care, and watched over its translation into many tongues. Time always vindicates the church. Nations were converted and Peter governed before a line of the New Testament was written. There is a divine tradition, as well as the written word of God, and papal infallibility is the shield of both."

THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM.

THE question, "Has Judaism a Future?" is the subject of a brief paper by Prof. Abram S. Isaacs in *The North American Review* for August. Before attempting an answer to the question at issue, Professor Isaacs devotes some space to the consideration of the prejudices, misconceptions, and misunderstandings which, in his opinion, tend to make the popular estimate of the Jew far from what is just and fair. He declares that the Jew has generally been treated "either with superlative praise or superlative condemnation." But he is neither a saint nor a friend, "a Shylock nor a Nathan." He appeals also against the tendency to consider Judaism a thing of the past, as a prehistoric religion. Those who study Judaism as it is, he says, will find it "very much alive." It is a blunder also, it is said, to consider Jewish history synonymous with biblical history. It is far wider and deeper in its reach than that. The Hebrews have been an emigrating people from the time of Abraham to the present day. They have left a profound impress upon the civilization of many nations other than those mentioned in the Scriptures. The Jew has everywhere exhibited a marvelous vitality and unexampled adaptiveness. He has made a home and a place for himself in all lands and under all suns. Judaism also has been the subject of growth and change. It is not a fossilized faith. It is in itself, "a striking illustration of the theory of evolution." From these considerations Professor Isaacs continues as follows:

"What, then, of Judaism's future? What will be its final phase, after the travail of ages, the crucifixion of the centuries? Surely the solution of the Jewish problem can not be the dissolution of Judaism, the total absorption of the Jew by the nations, his abrupt disappearance from the field. Leaving out of the question all theological prejudices, and facing the problem as students of history, the Jew's persistence on the stage of human effort, despite ten thousand odds, is not likely to weaken as the ages advance. He has more factors in his favor than ever before. The world has grown. It is ceasing to be a battle ground of the creeds, which are slowly becoming lines, not walls. Ugly hatreds and prejudices still are held, but the borderland of the religions is widening day by day, as their agreements, not differences, are kept in view.

"The ultimate phase of Judaism baffles inquiry as much as the ultimate phase of human progress. Two opinions, both purely speculative, may be given here. Each is stoutly advocated, with proof-texts in abundance. The one sees the future of Judaism in a rehabilitated Jewish state, with Jerusalem its capital, which shall prove a court of arbitration for the nations, thus diffusing peace and happiness throughout the universe even as the sparks of the sacrificial offerings fly upward. The other finds the future of Judaism not in the absorption of the Jew by the nations, but in the absorption of the nations by the Jew, the thorough permeating of mankind by the spirit of Judaism, as manifested successively by Christianity, Mohammedanism, and the religion of those who recognize God, virtue, and immortality. It claims that the tendency in all modern faiths is toward unity, simplicity, and purification; that as the process continues with the widening of the suns the nations will slip off their theologies and theogonies and derive more comfort from the prophet than from the casuist. If in the final outcome all forms of faiths disappear and a new combination arises, the law of the conservation of spiritual forces must still hold sway, and not one jot or tittle of the inspiration in the Testaments that have impelled mankind to righteousness will

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ever be lost. The resultant religion will not be different in spirit to the declaration of the Pentateuch, which is voiced by the Christian Gospel and finds its echo in the Bibles of many creeds: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' When the nations shall have reached the heights of perfect brotherhood, Judaism's future will have dawned. It will cheerfully lay down its shield and sword, its rod and staff. The end of religions will have come in the birth of religion!"

A DEFENSE OF BUDDHISM.

JUDAIC Christianity, as taught in our schools and churches, has no place as a universal religion; Buddha alone has the right to be called the universal teacher. These are novel tenets to find defended in one of the religious journals of America, but *The Outlook* hospitably opens its columns to an article signed, "The Angarika, H. Dharmapála," in which the above claims are stoutly advanced. Dharmapála (now resident in New York) writes to supplement what he considers a one-sided view of Buddhism presented by Professor Palmer, and disclaims any intention of making a comparison between Buddhism and Christianity, but is concerned in bringing out the positive side of Buddhistic teaching. In doing this, however, he does not entirely succeed in evading such comparison. We quote from his article:

"Let us be just and not deny the fact that for full six hundred years before the birth of Christ no universal religious teacher or savior of mankind appeared except Buddha. If Assyrian and Babylonian records are to be accepted as genuine, we find that just at the time of Buddha's birth in Kapilavastu, India, the Jews were returning from their Babylonian captivity. We find a few years before the Buddha's enlightenment the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel were changing the beliefs of the older Jewish theology by bringing holier conceptions of mercy, peace, and righteousness; the prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel, by the grace of Jehovah, prophesying a change of covenant, and illustrating the doctrine of individual responsibility by the parable of sour grapes. The people all over the Asiatic world were at this time looking for a savior. India with its 300 millions of people, China with its 400 millions of people, and the Greco-Russian Empire with its fifty or sixty millions of people, were outside the influence of Jewish traditions, which were a monopoly of the Jews, who numbered at that period 42,360 men and women, and who had 7,337 men-servants and maid-servants, and 200 singing-men. This was the total population of the Jews at their return from the Babylonian captivity. The God Jehovah refused to recognize the 800 millions of Asiatic Aryans and Mongolians, as the 43,000 Jews were the object of His gracious solicitude. Until the appearance of Jesus Christ, who came to save the children of Israel, the world was left to the tender mercies of Zoroaster, Brahmanical Rishus, Jain Mahavira, Confucius, Lao-tze, and Buddha. Zoroaster's beautiful religion was confined to the empire of Persia, the Brahmanical Rishus had their influence over the twice-born population of Aryan India, the Jain Mahavira had his influence over the Indian ascetics, Lao-tze and Confucius had their mystical spiritualism and moral agnosticism confined to the Celestial Kingdom. No universalism was to be found in any of these systems, and Jewish dogmas are also exclusive as the Vedas of the Brahmans. Buddha alone has the right to be called the universal teacher, for he was the *first* to break the manacles of priest-theologians, to show the stupidity of the ascetics, and to combat the views of the agnostics and materialists."

Dharmapála goes on to maintain that Christianity has only within the last four hundred years become a missionary religion, prior to that time resorting to the sword, especially in the early conquests under Cyril and Constantine. In contrast, Dharmapála goes on to say:

"Buddha's mission was one of peace and love, and never within the twenty-four hundred years that his religion has existed has there ever been a drop of blood shed in his name for the propagation of the doctrines he promulgated. For over fourteen hundred years it had an existence in India, Afghanistan, and the Bactrian territory, and the early Indian Buddhists carried their mission of peace to the far-distant countries of Burmah, China, Korea, Tibet, Siam, and the Java Islands. In its peaceful propaganda it avoided controversies and abstained from discussing questions which tended not to the edification of the religious mind. Buddha's religion is to ennoble and emancipate the human mind from ignorance. In the Chinese language there is no word to express the conception of a Creator God, and the Christian workers in China are having a difficult time in trying to get a proper term to express the idea. Four hundred millions of Chinese are thus left out from the Jewish theology; and in India nearly three hundred millions of people, over twenty centuries ago, gave up the creative theory of the world and accepted the evolution theory which has been brought into acceptance by the researches of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, and others. Judaic Christianity as it is taught in schools and churches has no place as a universal religion. Buddha avoided all metaphysics, dogmas, speculations, and theologies from practical religion. It is waste of time to go into speculations so as to find out the origin of God, the world, etc., and Buddha was eminently practical and taught all people, men and women, to lead a virtuous life of love, righteousness, charity, and truth for the emancipation from suffering and misery. He taught that we suffer through our ignorance of the immutable laws of causation, and by ignoring truths of suffering, causes of suffering, cessation of suffering, and the noble way of salvation. Buddha ignored a Creator, as he was the first to teach the principles of evolution, and denied annihilation, as he was the first to discover the great law of causation with its dependents of twenty-four resultants; and he ignored a separate, permanent ego entity, as he was the first psychologist to discover that everything is undergoing a continuous change in the phenomenal world."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Christian Advocate, noticing the meetings of the various Young People's societies, says: "The denominations are likely to concentrate more and more upon their own work as they are taught by experience that diffusion, tho productive of sentimental enthusiasm, contains elements of weakness."

A MEMORIAL, signed by nearly nine hundred ruling elders, has been presented to the Irish General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in which the "Joint Hymnal" is denounced as "a modern idol," containing "wretched doggerel," the hymns, moreover, being "doctrinally deficient," and written by "uninspired men."

IT is a significant fact, says *The Christian Register*, that in meetings of trades-unions in Germany the words of Jesus are repeated as a call to brotherhood and social unity, while a mention of the church is often hissed. A socialist said recently that, if the commune were ever established, it would be "the first fair chance for those who desired it to live according to the precepts of Jesus."

BY a decree of the Russian Government, dated August 20, 1896, all schools in the empire not exclusively Jewish were closed against Jewish girls. The result was that the children of those parents who could not afford a teacher were left without any instruction whatever. The decree in question spread over the whole pale of settlement, and moreover forbade the attendance of girls in the Chedarin. The wealthier portion of the Jews in Russia are now petitioning against this decree.

THE St. Louis *Christian Advocate* describes a new religious sect located at Papilion, Nebr., and called Figgites, from the name of its founder, Mr. Louis Figg. It says: "The members of the new sect assert a personal inspiration, and stoutly affirm that their bodies are the abode of the Deity. If this were all, the Figgites would not differ from a number of other fanatical bodies, which at various times have laid claim to divine inspiration; but the Nebraska fanatics go a step further, and maintain that while they are the mouthpieces of divinity, most other people are possessed by demons. Even this feature would not be especially disagreeable, were it not for the fact that the Figgites claim to be divinely inspired to assault any person in whom they recognize the malign influence, and their belief has taken active form in so many instances that the members of the new sect are frequently compelled to appear in the police courts as defendants in cases of assault and battery."

IN the opinion of the Boston *Watchman* "theological students need more fatherly instruction from their professors on the subject of marriage than they often get. Our observation is that the majority of theological students are engaged to be married before they enter the seminaries. During their entire course the distractions of an engagement, and the duties it involves, interfere more or less with their studies. Their marriage frequently follows a few days after their graduation, and the cares of a family are synchronous with their first pastorate. The more the question of ministerial efficiency is studied, the plainer it will become that for a young man in debt to take upon himself family cares, before he has demonstrated his adaptation to his work, is one of the secrets of ministerial failure. No sensible person would advise a young man in any other calling than that of the ministry to run such financial and professional risks. In the ministry such a course is applauded. But in the ministry the results are about what we would expect them to be in any other calling."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TARIFF TALK ABROAD.

OUR new tariff is regarded as very annoying in Europe, and there is in some quarters a tendency to demand that Europe should retaliate by putting the thumbscrews on the American exporter. Most likely, however, calmer counsel will prevail. America is said to have imported pretty nearly as much as she can consume for a year, and it is thought that the American people will find their new tariff very irksome. Many European papers express themselves confident that the United States will learn by experience that she does not rule the trade of the world. Among our Canadian friends the opinion holds good that American legislators do not regard themselves bound to respect the convenience of other nations. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"With what duties Congress elects to put on we have nothing to do; that is a purely domestic affair. But when Congress claims the right to favor Americans working in our woods, getting out timber, by discriminating in favor of their product and against our own, the contrast of the favor with the disfavor is specially ungracious. The effect is to give certain Americans rights in Canada, through the home connection, which Canadians do not possess. The discrimination ill accords with the comity of nations. . . . The people who thus treat Canada ought, for very shame, to refrain from objecting when we make a mining regulation, which they are not expected to like, but which applies with equal force to both British, including Canadian, and American miners, working the Klondike placers."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"Out of an excessive evil often comes good, and that may happen in this case. Mr. McKinley and the other out-and-out Protectionists fancy the Treasury will reap some much-needed benefits from this tariff. Well, it won't. It is clear that excessive duties will restrict the imports very much. The first McKinley tariff had that result, and it had to be abandoned after two years. The same thing will probably happen now. The new tariff is not likely to restore equilibrium to the budget, nor to close the era of deficits which vicious financiering has established in the great republic. The Americans, however, are a practical people, and when they discover their mistake they will return to a more rational tariff rate."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, gives vent to similar opinions, and adds that a tariff war with some European powers is certainly looming up. This, thinks the paper, can not be advantageous to the growing export-industries of the United States. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks it is devoutly to be wished that the Americans should know their own mind. "The republic," says the paper, "is certainly rich—in tariff legislation. Twenty-five changes since 1789, four of these within the last seven years!" In Great Britain, as in France, the question is asked: Will the United States be able to extend its exports under such conditions. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"Under different schedules barriers are set up against the existing imports of wood and agricultural products from Canada, cheap woolens and cottons from Germany, silk from France and Japan, fruits from Italy, ores from Mexico, hides and wools from the South American republics. All these countries, being themselves protectionist, are able to retaliate; some of them have already made arrangements to do so. The situation that may thus be created is therefore a serious one for the growing export trade of the United States. It is a bad policy to drive away customers; and in international trade business is largely a matter of exchange, and selling generally involves buying. For these and other reasons it seems more than doubtful whether the era of prosperity which the election of President McKinley was declared to herald for the depressed industries of the United States will be realized. When all the dangers, political, social, and industrial, are realized, it must appear that the new tariff act is a most risky experiment."

In Austria, Italy, and France there is little inclination to enter upon a tariff war with us, altho some protests have been made. This is also the case in Japan. The *Secolo*, Milan, does not think the Dingley tariff will be in force very long. The Vienna *Freie Presse* points out that American importers have made enough purchases to last them a year, hence complaints are, for the present, superfluous. High tariff or low, the trade with America will be pretty slack for some time to come. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, holds similar views. "It is certain," says the paper, "that the Americans have imported enough for a year. Longer than McKinley's term this Dingley tariff will not last. Dissatisfaction will be shown by the people before the next Presidential election." But a large number of German papers—the representative press of agricultural interests—beat the tom-tom for a tariff war in quite a lively manner. They think it is a good chance to exclude American grain and beef. The *Post*, Berlin, says:

"The opponents of a tariff war argue that the markets are filled in America, since the importers took good care to be prepared. Hence the German industries will not really suffer for a year to come. But we think that this argument cuts both ways. If the Americans will not buy anyhow, it would be a good chance for us to retaliate upon the American exporter, whom we can hit pretty hard. It should nevertheless be remembered that the shipping is interested as well as trade and manufactures. The argument that it is unnecessary to do anything because the tariff will not last longer than McKinley's term will not hold water. Not the Gold-Democrats, but Bryan, will get in when McKinley goes out, and a victory of the silver men is not likely to benefit German trade."

The *Correspondenz der Landwirthe* talks of the "boundless cheek of the Yankees" and asserts that "the Germans can do without them. Even their cotton we do not absolutely need." The *Kreuz Zeitung* is a little less violent. It says:

"Let us see first whether the tariff really affects the markets as much as is expected. If we can do fairly good business in spite of the Dingley law, let us have peace. But if our trade suffers considerably, we must, as a matter of course, retaliate."

According to the *Gaulois*, Paris, France hopes to obtain the 20-per-cent. reduction which, according to the reciprocity clause, the President may grant for foreign wines, spirits, works of art, etc. Minister of Trade Boucher expressed himself as follows:

"There is little doubt that President McKinley will grant this reduction to France of his own accord. France has made important concessions to the United States, but she did not reap the benefits she expected. Hence these concessions can not be allowed to stand unless the 20-per-cent. reduction is granted. France has also granted very liberal concessions to American insurance companies."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHINESE KLONDIKE.

THE present rush to the Klondike gold-fields revives interest in the "diggings" in the Sheltuga Valley, whose reputed wealth caused many adventurers to plunge into the little known regions of Manchuria. A German-Russian paper, the *Tageblatt*, Riga, relates how these gold-fields were discovered, and why the world suddenly failed to hear any more about them. The Russian Government, we are told, did not like the establishment of a "republic" which attracted Russian diggers. We take the following from our contemporary's account:

"In 1883 a Russian prospector discovered gold in the Sheltuga Valley in northern Manchuria. He told an engineer named Lebedkin of his discovery, and the latter started with a party of workmen to exploit the rich mines. He was, however, an intemperate man, and died of alcoholism. The men, left to themselves, began to work the mines on their own account. The

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news of the wealth of Sheltuga soon was told in the countries watered by the Amur and in Transbaikalia, and thousands of men started for the new Eldorado. Among them were adventurers from all parts of the world, Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen—altogether some 12,000 men gathered there in 1895, among them about 500 Chinese. Drunkenness, immorality, robbery, and murder reigned supreme. At last the diggers got tired of anarchy, and elected an energetic, honest, but very strict man as their head, forming a little republic for the purpose. The gold-bearing country was divided into five districts; for each the newly elected dictator appointed a chief. His laws were extremely draconic. Theft was punished by 500 blows with a cat-o'-nine-tails studded with nails, hence the culprit always died under the lash. Men caught importing lewd women received four hundred blows with a cane. Two hundred blows were administered for disturbing the camp at night, one hundred blows for drunkenness.

"Thirty men were hanged at the dictator's orders on the first day of his term, and for two weeks the cat-o'-nine-tails never rested. After that the camp was as orderly as a Sunday-school picnic. All those who felt that a community where order is maintained did not suit them left for pastures new, and there was every hope that the little republic would prosper. But the Russian Government did not like it. The Russian workmen ran away from the government mines, and the Government did not receive its usual amount of precious metals. Russia, therefore, induced the Chinese Government to break up the republic, which had been established without the knowledge and consent of the mandarins. A force of 2,000 horsemen and 1,000 infantry, with two guns, was sent to the Sheltuga Valley. The diggers would not leave, a battle took place, and the adventurers were killed almost to a man. Only twenty-seven escaped. Five hundred Chinese were left to garrison the place, and the Sheltuga gold is now dug by the almond-eyed subjects of the 'Son of Heaven' only."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

A NUMBER of prominent Indians have been arrested in Bombay. Most of them are journalists, charged with sedition. They will be dealt with according to the following section of the Penal Code as formulated by the English for their Indian Empire:

"Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

We quote a few sentences from the editorials which caused the arrest and subsequent prosecution of the writers, to whom bail has been refused. S. V. Kelkar, editor of the *Vaibham*, Poona, wrote:

"It is the misfortune of the people that our religion and the honor and virtue of our women, respected even by the Mongols, are openly violated under the enlightened Government of Great Britain. We can not help wondering that the Government does not put a stop to the shameless behavior of the soldiery. Perhaps the authorities secretly encouraged them, because the capital of the Deccan has always led in agitations against Government."

Ganzadur Tilak said in the *Kesari*:

"Under pretense of carrying out the regulations of the plague commission the soldiery commit all sort of barbarities, break our household gods, violate the virtue of our wives, plunder and rob with impunity. Yet we sit still! The fact is, we have no spirit, no courage. We are a gentle, cowardly race, worse than animals. Yet we do not like to be told so."

Professor Jinsinwalee, during the celebrations in honor of the native hero Shiváji, said that revolutionists are not always in the wrong. The French revolutionists, he thought, did not murder men, but removed thorns from the body of the nation. The Natu brothers, influential landowners and bankers in the Bombay residency, openly declared that the British were getting high-handed, and should be taught that the Indians are not slaves.

Curiously enough, we find hardly any reference to the discontent of India in our Anglo-Indian exchanges. The Bombay *Guardian*, a paper which at ordinary times has not been backward in criticizing the authorities, contains only the following meager reference to the late riots:

"We regret that we see no indication of a disposition on the part of the Government of India to learn a lesson from the succession of extraordinary events which have occurred of late in this country. Matters will not be mended by the display in high quarters of a spirit of military despotism and of rebellion against God. Effects have causes; and it would be well if those in authority would set themselves to solemnly consider what those causes are."

The Calcutta *Review* admits that "English officials do not always manage to understand the natives." *The Friend of India* is aware of the existence of discontent only among the hoodlums of the large cities. Of the protection of churches during the Jubilee services, the building of barricades, the loss of life—a dozen killed and twenty wounded Europeans and some five hundred killed and wounded natives—which Lord George Hamilton admitted, these papers say nothing in their July issues. The British press, however, are confident that India is in a state of ferment, and believe that nothing but draconic measures will prevent a serious outbreak. *The Colonies and India*, London, says:

"The Government of Bombay has done the right thing at last by arresting the ringleaders of the reptile-press editors. . . . It was high time that the Government took action. The sedition-mongers have done an immense amount of harm already, and their immunity from punishment seems to have given them the idea that the local authorities were afraid to lay a heavy hand upon them. . . . It is only a pity that the Imperial Government can not also find some enactment under which it could put hands upon the disloyal rascals in this country—some of them in the House of Commons—who lay themselves out to encourage acts of lawlessness and disloyalty in India."

The Home News, London, says:

"Sir William Wedderburn and his friends are shocked at the mere suggestion that the native press should be treated with a strong hand, but more worthy witnesses are convinced that there is nothing for it but to revive the powers of the Government to suppress any journal which persists in malignant misrepresentation of British motives."

The St. James's Gazette declares that "if the Penal Code is not strong enough, it must be strengthened," but thinks the regulation quoted at the beginning of this article ought to be sufficient. The paper adds:

"To the layman this definition, with its supplementary explanation, seems admirably clear. One is only puzzled that the Indian Government, with such a weapon to its hand, should have so long allowed native editors to thrive by maliciously stirring their more ignorant readers not merely to disapproval of particular acts of the Government, but to disaffection against British rule as a whole."

One of those in England who believe that the Indians have cause for dissatisfaction is H. M. Hyndman, the editor of the Socialist paper *Justice*, London. As his own paper circulates chiefly among the laboring classes, and his views are by no means hospitably received by the English journals that reach the more cultured classes, he has had recourse to the columns of a French paper, the *Petite République*, Paris, to reach a higher audience. We condense his remarks as follows:

Nearly twenty years ago I predicted the present catastrophe in *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Times*, *The Pall Mall Gazette*,

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and other papers, but the British press, Liberal as well as Conservative, prefer to-day to keep silent about the ruin of India, because their proprietors are interested in the robbery practised there.

The misery of India simply exceeds everything of the kind known anywhere. The people are forced to cultivate plants which do not serve as food, and England draws from them $150,000,000 while the average income is only $5 per year per head. According to the *official* statistics 80,000,000 of the 250,000,000 never have enough to eat. The best proof that our own rapacity is the cause of all this misery is that the native states that preserve a certain amount of independence—their inhabitants number 50,000,000—have no famine. I refer you to Sir James Caird. When he returned from India he, who had opposed me, visited me at my home and acknowledged that we ruin India, that we have exhausted the soil of this richest of countries. I am an Englishman and not an enemy of our colonial expansion. But I protest against the robbery committed by us in India. If ever a rising of the people was justified, the Indians have a right to rebel.

In *Justice* Mr. Hyndman writes as follows:

"Some idea may be formed of how desperate the position really is from the fact that Sir William Wedderburn forced the Secretary of State to admit in the House of Commons that the Government of India, with Lord George Hamilton's concurrence, has *actually ordered* that no deaths by starvation shall be returned *by officials whenever it is in any way possible to ascribe another cause of death.* Such proceedings are the rule rather than the exception in India."

The Continental papers of Europe profess to discover some discrepancy between the British precept on the one hand, which, it is alleged, permits Englishmen to foster sedition in other nations' territories, and to demand the utmost liberty for Armenian rebels, French Anarchists, and German Socialists; and the practise which causes English papers to demand the suppression of publications which express dissatisfaction under the Union Jack.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE COMMENTS ON AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL ENERGY.

AMERICANS may note with some degree of self-congratulation the increasing evidences that American industrial products are conquering important foreign markets. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, whose trade reports have a first-class reputation, says:

"Everybody is aware how large the importation of American agricultural produce is in Europe. It is less generally known, however, that American industry is gaining a stronger hold in the Old World every day, especially in England. In the iron trade the Americans compete very successfully with the English manufacturers on their own ground. American files, scissors, and razors are largely sold. The herder who enters a hardware store at Bradford to purchase a pair of shears is sure to get an article marked Newark or Trenton, which is thought superior to any other make. The traveler who remembers how the advertisements of soap manufacturers cover all England would be inclined to think that the English manufacturers of that article literally cover the country with their produce. Yet the high-toned English barber shaves his customers with a soap made in Connecticut. The same thing is noticeable in nearly every other trade. The two largest turbines in use in England were imported from Massachusetts, and they work very satisfactorily. Good yet cheap furniture made in America can be purchased everywhere in England; printing-presses and type are frequently ordered in the United States. There is a large demand for American watches and clocks in England; they are much better than those of German manufacture, and no dearer. American boots and shoes would find a ready sale if the Americans would make them more suitable to the climate. The worst—for England—is that Philadelphia steel is sold in Birmingham! The English manufacturer is thus reminded that prices will be evened throughout the world. Recent large sales have raised prices somewhat in England, the hard times have lowered them in America; hence this competition, which may truly be said to mean that the Americans are 'carrying coals to Newcastle.'

"The sale of American bicycles in England is so enormous that the English trade journals speak of an 'American invasion' in this case. American wheels find purchasers despite the fact that the English do their best to stop this irksome competition by disparaging criticism. The value of the American wheels imported in England was $1,654,291 from January to June of the present year. Next to England, Germany is the best customer."

The Birmingham *Post* reports with alarm that the Americans fill orders for castings at prices with which the English can not compete. The paper hopes that the return of prosperity in the United States may soon be an established fact, as this will raise the cost of production and make competition more difficult for the Americans. "At present we must admit that we are beaten in some cases," adds the paper. *The St. James's Gazette* curses the Merchandise Marks act as the chief cause of England's declining trade. We condense its remarks:

The report of the committee appointed to examine into the workings of the act is very melancholy. The minority report is sad in the extreme. Both the majority and the minority confess—the first with hesitation and the second with emphasis—that in this wicked world honesty is *not* always the best policy. We pass an act declaring that all goods shall bear the name of their country of origin in some visible place, hoping, in the innocence of our hearts, that the world will always prefer our handiwork to others. Well, it does no such thing. It discovers that many articles supposed to be English are made elsewhere. Hereupon it draws the inconvenient deduction that it may as well dispense with the English middleman. So our transit trade suffers. The obvious deduction is that the act should be repealed. But has not the mischief been done?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THERE is a possibility that the remaining Fenian prisoners will at last be pardoned. Henry Wilson and Burton are, to all accounts, completely broken in body and mind, and will die soon, whether they are released or not. Harrigan is as insane as Gallagher and Whitehead, and will have to be placed under guardianship. The reason of the deplorable condition of these men is said to be that Great Britain, like Russia, does not make any distinction between political prisoners and common criminals. Indeed, the treatment of the former is rather worse. At Portland the Fenians leave their cells on Sundays only.

THE battle of life is fierce in our large cities, but the number of unemployed is probably no larger in proportion than in the teeming centers of Europe. A reporter recently noticed three men in London addressing envelopes in the street by the uncertain glare of the gas-lamps. They had not enough money to pay for lodgings. Altho chased about by the police, they persevered, and at ten o'clock in the evening they had each addressed 500 envelopes, for which they received 1 shilling 6 pence each. This enabled them to purchase some food and to pay for lodgings. "We are used to it," said one of the men stolidly.

"IT may be worth while to call attention," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "to a brief letter from Mr. Walter B. Harris in *The Times*. That experienced traveler has been searching in Epirus for news of the fate of his brother who fell as a volunteer fighting for the Greeks, and he reports that he received nothing but civility, kindness, and sympathy from the Turkish officials and soldiers, regular and irregular. He concludes with the words: 'The fact that I passed three or four weeks amongst an army of 40,000 Turkish troops without ever witnessing one disorderly act, or being the recipient of one word of incivility, speaks for itself.'"

THE Manchester *Guardian* relates the following: Its special correspondent, A. B. Wylde, upon his return from Abyssinia, met a Russian expedition under Colonel Maximoff. "Hang it," said the colonel, "wherever one goes, an Englishman has been before." Wylde says he had nothing to do with the British Government. "Of course not," replied Maximoff, "I never saw the Englishman who had." Wylde then pulled out his letter of introduction from *The Guardian*, to prove that he was a simple journalist. Maximoff, however, assured the Englishman that he, too, was only a newspaper correspondent, and showed his credentials as representative of the *Novoye Vremya*.

THE *Vorwärtz*, Berlin, explains the fact, much commented upon of late, that the German Socialists did not oppose their Government in furnishing new guns to the artillery. The paper says: "No doubt the Government violated the constitution in spirit when they had the new guns made ere the Reichstag voted the necessary money. But this expense was within the letter of the constitution, as it is connected with a 'military secret.' We Socialists of course combat militarism in principle. But we have no reason to attack the Government because the German soldier is not provided with arms of a less efficient sort than those furnished to the French or Russian troops. Any one raising a difficulty on this point in parliament would make himself ridiculous."

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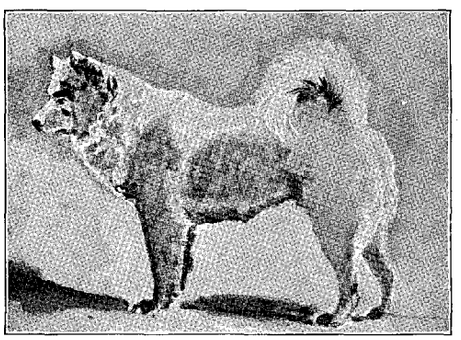
MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOG AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

THE following paper on the dog as an article of food in general, and on the Chinese edible dog in particular, is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, July 24) by M. Paul Mégnin, who tells us, among other things, that the hairless dog commonly supposed to be the one that figures in Chinese banquets is not the species ordinarily eaten in the Flowery Kingdom. Says M. Mégnin:

"'The more we know of men, the more we like dogs,' writes misanthropically that great friend of animals, A. Toussenel.

"Perhaps it is because the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire do not know man sufficiently well that they still regard the dog



THE CHOW-CHOW, OR EDIBLE DOG OF CHINA.

as an edible animal, and as one of the most savory of morsels. But it is to be hoped that in the progress of civilization a day will come when these brave animals—'candidates for humanity,' according to Michelet's picturesque expression—will no longer figure on the ménus of state dinners at the court of Peking.

"Darwin relates somewhere that when the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego are pressed by famine they kill and eat their old women rather than their dogs, and that in Australia fathers will sacrifice their children in order that the mothers may be able to nourish this useful servant of man.

"The Chinese, however, tend and fatten their dogs carefully—to eat. They also consider the cat a choice dish; the Abbé Le Noir, in his 'Travels in the Far East', relates that in the markets of many cities are to be seen dogs and cats hanging side by side, by the head or tail, and that on most farms these animals are kept in little coops like hen-coops. They remain thus from two to three weeks condemned to almost complete immobility, and are fed nothing but a mixture of rice and farina.

"We do not know the edible dog or the edible cat in France, and probably since the siege they have been little served—openly at least—on the tables of Paris restaurants. At Peking, and throughout China, however, there is no dainty repast without its filet or leg of dog; the cat is rather a dish of the poorer classes.

"These same customs that are so repulsive to us as to seem like a kind of semi-cannibalism, existed nevertheless among the peoples of classic antiquity. History tells us that in early times the dog was always regarded as an edible animal.

"The inhabitants of certain nomes of Egypt piously embalmed their dead dogs, but others considered that it was more in conformity to the doctrines of a wise economy to kill and eat them. Plutarch tells us that the dwellers in Cynopolis, where dogs were honored as divine, made war on the Oxyrinchis, who had committed the sacrilege of eating dogs. In his book on Diet, Hippocrates, speaking of common articles of food, is of the opinion that the flesh of the dog gives heat and strength, but is difficult of digestion. . . .

"'Our fathers,' says Pliny, 'regarded small dogs as so pure a food that they used them as expiatory victims. . . . Even to-day young dogs' flesh is served at feasts held in honor of the gods.' And further on: 'This meat was used in the installation feast of the pontiffs.' According to Apicius, who has left us a curious treatise 'On Cookery,' the Romans ate also adult dogs. . . .

"The savages of North America, for lack of provisions, often sacrifice their companions of the chase. . . . We are told that before the introduction of cattle the Spaniards in Mexico used the native dogs so freely as food that the species has now completely disappeared. According to Captain Cook, the natives of New Zealand ate their dogs and clothed themselves in the skins. Forster adds. 'They love the flesh passionately, and prefer it to that of the pig.' The Greenlanders and the Kamchatkans also sometimes eat their dogs, but only when reduced to this cruel extremity by famine.

"In Africa dogs form the food of certain negro tribes; in the Ashantee country the flesh is eaten both fresh and dried. And it appears that in the Lower Kongo region, among the Batékés, there is a custom that must make every friend of dumb beasts rage with indignation—before killing a dog for food, it is maltreated and tortured, to make the flesh more tender. . . .

"Among the Chinese the dog is yet regarded as an ordinary article of food, even an epicure's delicacy.

"Their *chow-chow*, or edible dog, resembles the Pomeranian dog. It has a large forehead, rather pointed muzzle; . . . the ear is short, erect, and directed forward; the eyes are small and black, the body short and stout. . . . Two varieties of coat are distinguished; one with long hair (the animal with this is regarded as the greatest delicacy), the other with short hair.

"There are three varieties of color: some are bright red all over, which is the aristocratic variety; others are of a dark tawny color with black muzzle, and finally there is the light tawny chow-chow with light muzzle; this is the most common. The general character of this race is to have bluish-black tongue and lips; this color is acquired; when the dog is young the tongue is red and it grows dark slowly in the course of two or three weeks; very rarely the tongue is dark at birth. The chow-chow is rare in France; there are only two or three specimens of it. . . . A few months ago the Zoological Gardens received as a gift a family of long-haired chow-chows and one of short-haired Laos—also an edible species. In England, the Prince of Wales . . . has three pairs of Chinese dogs of this species in his kennels at Sandringham.

"It is commonly believed that the edible dog of China is the quite common species whose purplish skin is entirely without hair except near the head; but the hairless dogs of China—so-called improperly, since they are found in Asiatic Turkey—are so because subject to a disease that is sometimes hereditary.

"As to the manner of preparing the dog for the table, it is quite similar to that which we employ for sucking-pig. In China, there is no great feast, no official banquet, without a chow-chow as *pièce de résistance*, prepared in the most scientific manner."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HEN THAT ADOPTED A KITTEN.

THE following account of a hen that adopted a motherless kitten is contributed to *Our Animal Friends*, August, by Dr. N. Roe Bradner:

"One of our barnyard fowls had been laying her daily egg in an unused manger, which she had evidently selected as a hatching-place, and she was now ready to begin the ordained three weeks' labor of 'sitting.' At this same time, the barn cat had found this same manger very inviting for her hours of repose, and it thus happened that Tabby and old Cluck had become friends, and agreed to occupy the manger in joint possession. Things went along smoothly in this unique but happy family for several days, during which the hen faithfully plucked her breast, feathered her nest, and no doubt believed that she was hatching, while in truth her ova were but stale nest eggs from which all the warmth of hendom could never educe a chick. Still she sat and smiled, plucked her breast and turned her eggs, while pussy came and went at will, spending at least half her time with the hen, and in as close proximity as if they had been sister cats. But the three-weeks' hatching process was destined to be very much shortened.

"It was, in fact, nearer three days than three weeks when the hen awoke one bright morning to find the nest filled with young. Young what? Perhaps she thought they were chickens, but if she was wise enough to know the truth, she was not honest enough to acknowledge it, for she innocently assumed that they

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were chickens, and her own offspring; whereas, and of a truth they were pussy's dear little kittens.

"The cat and the hen, however, seemed to remember their compact. They were friends, and friends they remained, notwithstanding the advent of children the maternity of which was equally claimed by the biped and the quadruped. Nay, their bond of friendship seemed to be strengthened by the union of their efforts to give the little ones a proper bringing-up. Inexorable fate, however, decreed that the poor little kittens should have no natural mother. About the time it was possible for them to live without her, an accident caused the death of the old cat, and a home was found for all but one. To that one the hen devoted her undivided attention for the whole summer, and so assiduously that the kitten must surely have believed the hen to be her true and natural mother.

"The hen going about between the house and barn, clucking for the kitten, was indeed a funny sight, and attracted very general attention, and it was equally remarkable to see the kitten run to her when she made the peculiar call that chickens so well understand means something to eat. At night and during the resting-hours of the daytime, kitty would crawl under the warm wings of her foster-mother, and the brooding-hen and her nestling-kitten were happy and contented, little dreaming and caring less that they were so far from being related to each other."

MAN—AN ARABIC LEGEND.

THE following legend was told to Frederic Febvre by an Arab with whom he made the journey from Damascus to Baalbek. M. Febvre narrated it in the *Revue Illustre*, and *The International Magazine* publishes it in translated form, and illustrated, in a recent issue. We give it in full:

"The lion, king of beasts, superb and generous, had been killed, leaving his lioness and cub behind him, to honor his memory and perpetuate his race.

"This noble scion burned with a desire to travel over the world.

"'Why,' asked his mother, covering him with caresses, 'why do you wish to leave me? Are you not happy here? Take care, my child; beyond these vast solitudes that make your empire, you will meet among other dangers the most terrible of all your enemies, him who made you an orphan—that formidable being they call man!'

"At last, tired of this eternal warning, and taking counsel of his courage alone, the young heir to the kingdom of beasts took leave of his mother one day, saying:

"'I fear nothing; I am young and strong; I am as brave as my father was before me; and if I see this creature called man—well—he shall see me!'

"He departed.

"The first day he perceived an ox in his road.

"'Are you man?' he asked.

"'No,' replied the peaceful creature, chewing his cud; 'he of whom you speak is my master; he harnesses me to the plow, and if I move too slowly for him he urges me on with a steel point, with which he prods my flesh. It is called a goad, I believe.'

"The cub walked off pensively.

"The next day he saw a horse hobbled in a field.

"'Are you man?' asked the fierce traveler.

"'Oh, no, my lord,' replied the trembling courser. 'I am his servant; I carry him on my back. When I do not go at the speed he desires he belabors my flanks with a sort of star-shaped wheel covered with pointed blades.'

"Shaking his mane fiercely the young lion resumed his course, gnashing his teeth, and asking himself in impotent rage, who this being could be, who made all things submit to his caprice, his force, his will!

"A short time after that, he came to India, where he met an animal of enormous size, who seemed gifted with indomitable strength.

"'This time I can not be mistaken,' he said, approaching it. 'You are man, are you not?'

"'You are indeed wrong. I am an elephant, and he whose name you have just spoken is my lord and master. I carry him on my back when he hunts the tiger, and—see what confidence he has in me—he leaves me often to keep guard over his little ones.'

"On hearing these words the young lion hurried on, more and more perplexed.

"Suddenly a hollow sound, occurring at regular intervals, startled him from his reverie. The noise seemed to come from the depth of the wood.

"He advanced, and saw a great oak-tree in a clearing, tottering to the ground, felled by an instrument in the hands of a being whom the lion did not at first even notice. Addressing himself to the tree he asked:

"'Are you man?'

"'No,' replied the giant oak, sinking slowly down; 'I am dying of the blows his hands have rained upon me.'

"Then for the first time the cub deigned to look at the being of whom the oak had spoken. But at the sight of a creature so paltry and frail, he roared disdainfully:

"'How can this be? Is it you my mother fears so, and of whom she warned me? Was it one of you who dared approach my father? Is it you from whom they have told me to flee?'

"'It is I,' replied the woodsman simply.

"'But you, poor creature, you are feebleness itself! My name alone should make you pale with fear, and I could bring you to earth with one blow of my paw.'

"Not deigning to respond at first, the man cut a deep gash in the trunk of the dying tree, and turning to the young lion, said:

"'I seem feeble to you. Look at this oak-tree; straight and tall, and full of pride in its mighty strength; nevertheless it is felled to earth; you see what my hands can do! As to your name it does not frighten me; I know one more terrible than that, suffering, poverty! Your cry is less dreadful to me than that of my beast when it calls for bread. It is not my feeble muscle with which I conquer you, it is mind! That makes me your master!

"'You doubt it still? Put your paw in that groove if you dare,' he added, pointing to the crack he held open with his ax.

"At the words, 'if you dare,' the young lion obeyed without hesitation. The woodsman tore away his ax still wet with the sap of the forest giant; and the whelp was a prisoner.

"'Well—and now; am I man?' asked the woodsman, gravely. 'Am I your master?'

"Crushed by such boldness the lion bent his head in silence to acknowledge his defeat. As soon as he was liberated, he stretched himself on the moss, and began sorrowfully to lick his bleeding paw. The man bent over the vanquished beast and bathed the wound carefully, then went on his way, his ax swung over his shoulder, without saying a word or even turning his head.

"The lion followed him with his eyes until he was lost to sight. Filled with shame, his confidence in his power and courage shaken—two great tears dimmed his eyes, and, raising himself wearily, he made his way slowly back to the desert. From that day a lion has known it is useless to attack a brave man."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The President of the World's Parliament of Religions.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of July 21, under the heading "Dr. Barrows's Conversation with Educated Hindus," the statement is made that Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows was *president* of the World's Parliament of Religions. This error, started by the Chicago *Times-Herald* and repeated in *The Outlook*, Dr. Barrows would be the last one to confirm, and THE LITERARY DIGEST should be the first to correct. The Hon. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, was the originator of the World's Congress of Religions and became its president. Dr. Barrows received from him his appointment as chairman of the General Committee of Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

In justice to Mr. Bonney the mistake, so easily rectified, should not be allowed to pass.

JOHN T. METCALF.

CORNWALL, CONN.

EXPERIMENTS on bees, by T. L. Williams, show, according to *The Medical Times*, that these insects often get drunk. "Their intoxicating tipple is the honey produced by the crowded flowers of the capitulate heads of certain compositæ and dipsaceæ. When the stage of intoxication is reached it is indicated by rolling on the back, striking the legs wildly in the air, and general helpnessness. The bees rapidly recovered from the effects, and in most cases were eager to repeat the debauch. But one individual manifested the next morning a disgust, raising its head and forelegs as high as it could above the plants, and hurrying away as soon as released. It is suggested that the rolling consequent on their intoxication is a means of distributing the pollen to other florets of the same head."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Increasing revival of trade is reported from every section of the country, crop prospects and a boom in the stock market being the striking features noted in returning prosperity.

Widespread Revival.—"Evidences of widespread revival in demand for merchandise and other products have become so numerous as to compel general recognition. The press has, therefore, ceased discussing whether trade has really improved or not, and have begun measuring the volume of business compared with preceding periods.

"A buoyancy of feeling has appeared among buyers and sellers at New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, where interior merchants have thronged this week, the like of which has not been seen for several years. Interior merchants are buying dry-goods, clothing, shoes, groceries, and fancy articles far more freely than at any time since 1892. Crop conditions have improved at the South and Southwest, and merchants there are encouraged. Southern lumber mills are not able to keep up with orders, and innumerable small consumers of iron and steel throughout the Central-Western States are buying raw material as they have not for years.

"A nominal advance of 75 cents a ton for steel billets is more than a feature, as it means the confidence of makers in an early revival of the demand for iron and steel which has been so long delayed. Wheat scores an advance of 7 cents on continued heavy exports and a tendency to decrease estimates of the size of the domestic crop. Wool is higher on speculative holding and cotton yarns have advanced again. Hides and Southern lumber are up, as are wheat flour, Indian corn, and oats, and last, but not least, print cloths, the market for which has been so long depressed. Prices for sugar, coffee, lard, and petroleum remain unchanged, while pork is almost the only important product quoted lower than last week."—*Bradstreet's, August 14.*

"Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade, and nearly all bright crop prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situations at their homes, and more forcibly yet by the heavy purchases they are making. But the customary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879. At the principal clearing-houses throughout the country payments in July were for the first time slightly larger than in 1892, and 11.0 per cent. larger than last year; in the first week of August 7.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 and 28.4 per cent. larger than last year, and in the second week of August they are 17.9 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 38.1 per cent. larger than last year."—*Dun's Review, August 14.*

"The decline of exchange rates on free offers of bills against foreign grain purchases is a factor in creating bullish feeling in financial circles. Demand sterling is 4.85¾ @ 4.85½, and tho still a little above the gold-importing point, a movement of specie from Europe to this country is considered inevitable, tho the rise of discount in London tends to delay it."—*Bradstreet's, August 14.*

Canadian Trade.—"General trade is dull throughout Nova Scotia, where weather conditions are favorable to the crops. The Prince Edward Island hay crop is better than expected. Trade at St. John, N. B., is dull, but lumber shipments to England continue heavy. Reports from the Labrador fishery are favorable; those from Newfoundland otherwise. Business is improving in Ontario and promises to continue more active. There is an average midsummer trade at Montreal. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to $22,684,000 this week, $286,000 more than last week, and $3,551,000 more than last year. There are 31 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 41 last week, 35 in the week a year ago, and 29 two years ago. [*Dun's Review*, 30 to 36 last year.]"—*Bradstreet's, August 14.*

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Current Events.

Monday, August 9.

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opens at Detroit, Mich. . . . Iowa coal-miners at Ottumwa, decide not to strike but to contribute twenty-five cents per week apiece to aid strikers. . . . Negroes are lynched near Glenwood, Ga., and Brunswick, Miss.

Michele Angine Golli, assassin of Premier Canovas of Spain, declares that his act was done in revenge for the execution of the anarchists at Barcelona, and of Dr. Rizal, in the Philippine Islands; three anarchists are arrested in Paris. . . . Several thousand Armenians, it is reported, crossed from Persia into the vilayet of Van in Asia Minor, killed two hundred men, women, and children, and committed other atrocities. . . . Abu Hamid, on the Upper Nile, is captured by a column of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition; two British officers were killed in the fighting. . . . The Chilian cabinet resigns.

Tuesday, August 10.

Kentucky Republicans hold a state convention at Louisville; a resolution is adopted opposing civil-service rules. . . . Secretary of the Interior Bliss issues a warning to Klondike seekers. . . . The Cramps, Philadelphia builders of battleships and cruisers, sue the Government for over $1,700,000 damages. . . . Bar-silver makes a new low record price, 55⅝ cents. . . . The National Hay Association meets at Pittsburg. . . . President Dolan, of the striking mine-workers, accuses operators of failing to keep their promise to pay increased wages if the supply of coal from De Armitt mines be cut off.

The body of Señor Canovas del Castillo is taken from Santa Agueda, where he was assassinated, to Madrid, where it will lie in state; Golli, the assassin, is identified as Michel Angiolino, the son of a tailor, and a native of Foggia, Italy. . . . Dr. How, the Bishop of Wakefield, and author of the Jubilee Hymn, dies in England. Turkey submits new proposals to the peace conference.

Wednesday, August 11.

President McKinley and party visit Lake Placid and John Brown's grave at North Elba. . . . Anti-fusionists in control of the Ohio Populist state convention nominate Jacob S. Coxey for governor. . . . The Indianapolis Gas Company asks for a federal court injunction against the enforcement of an ordinance reducing the price of gas from $1.25 to 75 cents, alleging violation of contract. . . . It is reported that the steamer *Mexico* was lost off the Alaskan coast August 5; passengers and crew were saved. . . . Alderman William Mangler of Chicago is sentenced for contempt of court for refusing to testify regarding his allegation that a prominent business man offered him a bribe. . . . The boom in stocks continues; September wheat touches the highest price of the year.

Martial law is proclaimed in Oporto, Portugal. Particulars of the capture of Abu Hamid by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition are received.

Thursday, August 12.

County judges at Pittsburg issue a preliminary injunction against mass-meetings and intimidations by strikers, on petition of the New York and Cleveland Gas Company. . . . The Virginia Democratic state convention is in session at Roanoke; J. H. Taylor is nominated for governor. . . . Mr. Griffith, Democratic successor to the late Representative Holman, Fourth Indiana District, receives a majority of 1,152 against Mr. Holman's 825 last November. . . . C. S. Mellen is elected president and Dan. S. Lamont vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. . . . The Indiana state board of tax commissioners raises the assessments of the street railway and gas companies on appeal of taxpayers. . . . Quotations for wheat and stocks continue to advance.

An Ottawa despatch says the Government has advised all Canadian collectors of customs to give France the benefit of the preferential class of the tariff. This makes three countries—France, Belgium, and Germany—who are now enjoying the benefits of the reciprocal arrangement. . . . Owing to the refusal of M. Stoloff, the Bulgarian Premier, to apologize for an insulting letter, diplomatic relations between Austria and Bulgaria are severed.

Friday, August 13.

Marches of the coal-strikers near De Armitt mines are stopped by the sheriff with deputies who serve the court's injunction on the men. . . . Prof. Wolcott Gibbs of Harvard is elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . Chairman J. W. Breidenthal resigns the chairmanship of the Kansas Populist state committee.

It is reported from Havana that Captain-General Weyler's resignation is held at Madrid.

Saturday, August 14.

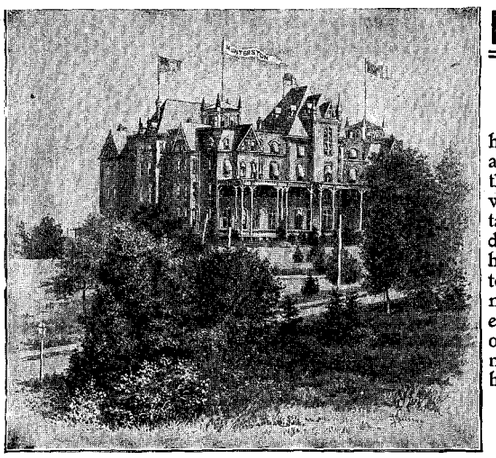
E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, accepts the post of minister to Russia, offered to him by the President. . . . United States Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, dies at Mississippi City. . . . Silver establishes a new low record price, selling at 55 cents.

Great military activity is reported in India; it is believed the Indian Government is preparing to punish the Ameer of Afghanistan for stirring up rebellion in India. . . . Osman Digna, the famous Dervish general, is summoned by the Califa to command the Dervish army at Omdurman, on the Nile.

Sunday, August 15.

The Northfield, Mass., Moody conference ends. . . . Coal-miners hold mass-meetings.

Prince Henri of Orleans and the Count of Turin fight a duel with swords at Paris; the Prince was worsted, getting wounded in the shoulder and abdomen, while the Count was wounded in the hand. . . . Nearly a thousand gold-seekers sail from Victoria, B. C., bound for the Klondike region; the Canadian Government has issued an order for claims in the Klondike region to pay 10 per cent. royalty on products up to $500 a week, and 20 per cent. on greater yields.



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PERSONALS.

DR. THEODOR HERZL, originator of the Zionistic scheme that has been so much discussed in Europe and so coldly received by those to whose attention it has been called in this country, is a resident of Vienna and is regarded there as a man of enough importance to make it worth while to print his views frequently in the Austrian papers and those in other parts of Europe. A correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* describes Dr. Herzl as tall, handsome, and courteous, disappointingly phlegmatic except when discussing his great scheme for the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine, but then full of fire and animation. Whatever the merits of this undertaking, the doctor brings to its execution the vigor of maturity and a large amount of varied experience, for he has been in turn a lawyer and a playwright, and is now a journalist and a bicycle rider. As detailed to his English interviewer, the plan of Dr. Herzl is entirely practical—whatever may be the case as to its practicability—and he talked, not of the fulfilment of prophecy, but of the raising of money with which to buy concessions from the Sultan, and of the foundation of a democratic monarchy duplicating in great measure that of England. He considers the prospect for getting possession of Palestine a hopeful one. "That the Sultan has taken no unfavorable view of my proposals," said Dr. Herzl, "is proved by his having decorated me. Turkey's finances are disorganized, and she will never get a penny from Greece. She is in a state of constitutional decomposition, and threatens the health of the whole of Europe. Either sanitary remedies must be applied or she must be removed. The maintenance of order in this corner of the Orient is a *sine qua non* if Christians are to live unmolested there. We can not look to weak Turkish governments to do that. The Jews in exchange for Palestine would regulate the Sultan's finances and prevent disintegration, while for Europe we should form a new outpost against Asiatic barbarism and a guard of honor to hold intact the sacred shrines of the Christians. If Turkey rejects our proposals, we can afford to play a waiting game, and either take over Palestine from the European congress called together to divide the spoils of disintegrated Turkey, or look out for another land such as Argentine, and say, 'Your Zion is there!'"

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CHESS.

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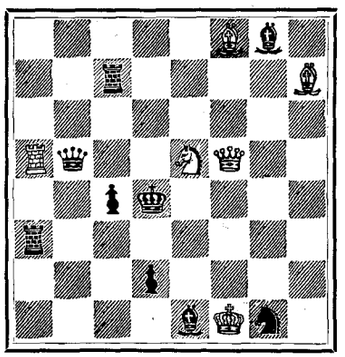
Problem 218.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 5; Q on Q Kt 4; Bs on K 8, K Kt sq; Kt on K Kt 8; Rs on Q B 2, Q R 6; Ps on Q 7, Q B 5.



White—Six Pieces.

K on K B sq; Q on K B 5; Bs on K B 8, K R 7; Kt on K 5; R on Q R 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 214.

1. Q—Q R 8 / K—B 6		2. Q—Q R sq, mate
1. ..... / K—K 5		2. P—B 3, dis. mate
1. ..... / B any		2. P—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P—K 5		2. Q—K R 8, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4		2. Kt—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6		2. Q—R 4, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Courtenay Lemon, New York city; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Gen. F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Madge Innis, and Jean King, New York city; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.; V. Brent, New Orleans; J. T. C., Manhattan, Kans.

Comments: "A nice problem"—M. W. H. "Not a very formidable prize-winner, but for elegance and beauty of construction it would hold its own with any composition of its class"—F. H. J. "One of the best and most artistically constructed two-movers that you have published"—C. L. "One of the finest"—Dr. W. S. F. "Very fine because of the number of other inviting key-moves"—W. G. D. "One of the finest two-movers I have ever seen"—the Rev. J. A. Y.

No. 215.

1. Kt—B 5 / K x R	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x Kt must	3. P—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / B moves, Kt x P or P x Kt	2. Q x P ch / K—B 4 must	3. R—K B 4, mate
1. ..... / Either Kt-B5	2. Q—Kt 5 ch / K x R must	3. P—B 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 2	2. Q—K 6 ch / K x R must	3. Kt—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / R—Q 2	2. Kt x R ch / K x R must	3. Q—Q 3, mate

Other moves of Black Rook are apparent.

1. ..... / P—Q 4	2. R—K B 4 ! / K x R	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / B any	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / P—Q 5	3. R—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Kt—Q 3, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, Dr. Frick, the Rev. I. W Bieber, G. Patterson, H. V. Fitch, H. J. Hutson, Courtenay Lemon.

Comments: "A superb problem"—M. W. H. "The variations caused by Black's 1 .., P—Q 4 stamp this problem as first class; it is as brilliant as any I ever saw"—F. H. J.

Several of our solvers went astray with R—Kt 4, and Kt—Q B 7. 1. R—Kt 4 / P—Q 4 2. Kt—Kt 5 / R—K 2 and no mate. Kt x P is not mate, for B x Kt. Those who sent Kt—B 7 can easily find the defense.

Courtenay Lemon should be credited with solving 207 (Heathcote) 209, 211, and 213.

V. Brent was successful with 212.

It seems that the solution of 210 published in THE DIGEST of August 7 will not do. P—Kt 3 ch will permit Black K to get on R sq, from which he can not be dislodged. We will publish the correct solution as soon as we have time thoroughly to analyze the position.

Correspondence Tourney.

THIRD GAME.

Evans Gambit.

L. BUTZEL, Detroit, Mich. White.	W. K. VAN DE GRIFT, Lima, O. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P—B 3	B—R 4
6 Castles (a)	P—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	P x P (b)
8 Q—Kt 3 (c)	Q—B 3
9 B-Kt 2 (d)	B—Kt 3
10 P x P (e)	Kt—R 4
11 P—K 5	Q—Kt 3
12 Kt-R 4 (f)	Q—R 4
13 Q—K Kt 3	Kt x B
14 B—B 3	Kt—K 2
15 P—R 4	P—R 4
16 R—R 2	Castles
17 P x P	Kt x P
18 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 5
19 Q—B 4	Kt x B
20 Kt x Kt	B—Q 2
21 Kt—K 2	Kt—Kt 3
22 Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 5
23 P—R 3	Q—K 5
24 Kt—B 3	Q—B 5
25 Q—Q 3	P—Q B 3
26 Kt—K 2	Q—B 3
27 Kt—K 5	B—B 4
28 Q—B 3	Kt x Kt
29 P x Kt	Q x P
30 Kt—Kt 3	B—K Kt 3
31 Q—Kt 4	P—B 4
32 Q—B 3	P—K B 5
Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) P—Q 4 is considered preferable.

(b) Lasker plays B—Kt 3, holding that this is the common-sense move.

(c) P x P generally played, but, as James Mason says, the text-move, "Q—Kt 3, is a proved good, entirely in the spirit of the Gambit."

(d) White should have played P—K 5. By the text-move White loses time, and Black is enabled to equalize the position.

(e) A foolish attempt to win the Kt which did not work.

(f) This loses a piece, and White's game goes to pieces.

The Evans Gambit is, at best, a risky opening, and unless a player knows how to profit by the attack he gets in giving the Pawn, he is sure to get the worst of it. Of course there was no need for Mr. Butzell to play 12 Kt—R 4, and we can not see any reason for this move.

A Correction.

In THE DIGEST of July 13, we published the thirteenth game of the match between Tschigorin and Schiffers, calling especial attention to it as an example of Tschigorin's brilliant play. The brilliancy began with Black's 22d move .., R—R 8 ch. We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Max Beyer, of Hoboken, informing us that Tschigorin played 22 .., P—Kt 3, that the game was drawn, and that the honor of the brilliancy .., R—R 8 ch belongs to Schiffers. In the last number of *The British Chess Magazine*, the credit for this discovery is given to Mr. Fison, Chess-Editor of *The Morning Post*, London, who published in the Chess-column of that paper the moves giving Tschigorin a win. We have seen the game as we printed it, in several reputable journals and, in every instance, the credit was given to Tschigorin. We are glad to be able to make this correction.

Women at Chess.

The following games were played in the late Women's International Tournament:

MISS RUDGE. White.	MRS. FAGAN. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q 3	P—Q 3
5 B—K 3	B x B
6 P x B	Kt—R 4

Black's last two moves are inferior, She should now play Kt—B 2.

7 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt x B
8 Kt x Kt	B—K 3
9 Q Kt—Q 2	P—Q B 3
10 Q—K 2	Kt—B 3
11 Castles K R	Q—Kt 3
12 P—Q Kt 3	Castles Q R

Safer to Castle on K's side.

13 K—R 1	P—K R 4
14 Kt—Kt 5	Q R—K 1
15 Kt x B	R x Kt
16 Q R—K 1	Q—B 2
17 Kt—B 3	P—Q 4
18 Kt—Kt 5	R—K 2
19 P x P	Kt x P
20 Q—B 3	P—B 3
21 Q—R 3 ch	Q—Q 2
22 Q x Q ch	R x Q
23 Kt—K 4	Kt—Kt 5
24 R—B 2	R x P

Hallucination. After this Miss Rudge easily wins.

We hardly know what to say about the play of the two ladies except this, that they both appear to have the talent for becoming good exponents of the modern school of play. Mr. Steinitz himself could not say more.—*Notes by Reichelm, in The Times, Philadelphia.*

Center Counter.

MISS RUDGE. White.	LADY THOMAS. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4
2 P x P	Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq
4 P—Q 4	B—B 4 (a)
5 B—K 3	P—K 3
6 B-Kt5 ch ?	P—Q B 3
7 B—Q B 4	Kt—B 3
8 K Kt—K 2	B—K 2
9 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3
10 P-Q R3 (b)	Q Kt—Q 2
11 Castles	Castles
12 P—B 4 !	Kt—Q 4 (c)
13 B x Kt	B P x B
14 P-B 5 ! (d)	P x P
15 Kt x Q P	B—Kt 4
16 Kt x P	B x B ch
17 Kt (Q5) x B	B x Kt
18 Kt x B	P—B 3
19 Q—Kt 4	P—Kt 3
20 P—B 3	K—R sq
21 Kt—Q 6	Q—B 2
22 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
23 Q R—K sq	P—B 4
24 R—K 6	Q—Q 4
25 K R-K sq	Kt—B 3
26 Q-K 5 (e)	Q x Q
27 P x Q	Kt—Q 4
28 R—Q sq	Kt—B 5
29 R—K 7	K—Kt sq
30 P—K Kt 3	Kt—R 4
31 R x Kt P	K R—Q sq
32 R—Q 4	P—R 4
33 R—Q B 4	P—R 5
34 R (B4)—B 7	Q R—Kt sq
35 R x R	R x R
36 R—B 8 ch	R x R
37 Kt x R	K—B 2
38 Kt—Kt 6	K—K 3
39 Kt x P	K x P
40 P—B 4	Kt—B 3
41 P—Q Kt 4	K—Q 3
42 P—B 5 ch	K—B 3
43 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2
44 K—B 2	Kt--K 4
45 K—K 2	P—R 3
46 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 4
47 P—R 5	P—Kt 5
48 P—R 6	K—B 2
49 P—Kt 5	K—Kt sq
50 P—Kt 6	Kt—B 3
51 Kt—Kt 5	P—R 4
52 P—R 7 ch	K—Kt 2
53 Kt—B 7	Kt x P
54 P x Kt	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) It is better to continue 4 .., P—K 3; the Q B can later be more advantageously developed at Q Kt 2.

(b) an unnecessary move, but well in keeping with Miss Rudge's cautious style.

(c) The prematurely developed Bishop already places Black in difficulty. Instead of the text move, however, 12 .., P—K R 3; 13 P—B 5, P x P; 14 Kt x P, B x Kt, would, perhaps, have proved disastrous.

(d) An excellent and winning move.

(e) Rather tame in such a position, but again a question of style. Miss Rudge concludes the game with almost faultless precision.

A Ruy Lopez Trap.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 R x Kt ch	B—K 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	9 Kt—Q 5	Castles
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	10 Kt x B ch	K—R sq
4 Castles	Kt x P	11 Q-R 5 (b)	P—Kt 3
5 R—K sq	Kt—Q 3	12 Q—R 6	R—K sq
6 Kt—B 3	Kt x B	13 R—R 5	Resigns
7 Kt x P	Kt x Kt (K 4) (a)		

Notes from The Daily News, London.

(a) Black falls into a well-known trap. Kt x Kt loses, but if he plays B—K 2 instead, Black obtains a good defence, *i.e.*, B—K 2; 8 Kt—Q 5, Castles; 9 Kt x Kt, Q P x Kt; 10 Kt x B ch, K—B sq; 11 Q—R 5, B—K 3; 12 R x B, P x R; 13 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq, and there is nothing in it.

(b) Threatening mate in two by 12 Q x P ch, K x Q, 13 R—R 5, mate.

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